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WASHINGTON NEWS.

STRUGGLE FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

THE RETAINERS OF THE LEADERS ABUSING THE OPPOSING CANDIDATES—MR. COX'S STRENGTH CREATING UNEASINESS—THE CAUCUS—MONEY READY TO BE USED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The contest for the Speakership claims undivided attention and discussion, and all the topics usually prominent on the verge of an approaching session of Congress are entirely lost sight of. The probabilities can be forecast no better to-night than yesterday. Mr. Cox has become more important than he has seemed heretofore, and what was considered as merely possible a few days ago, is now feared by the workers for both Randall and Kerr—that he holds the votes which control the situation. If he has the balance of power, as it is termed, what he will do with it is the all-important question. It is claimed that he cannot transfer his strength, and therefore will not be able to trade. Probably in the end he will secure a better committee than would have been given to him if he had shown less power to control votes. The contest between Randall and Kerr is becoming extremely disgraceful, though it may be that neither of the principals approves of the character of the efforts made in his behalf. The celebrated contention between the pot and the kettle is frequently called to mind, and in this case, as in that, the remarks of each about the other embrace much disagreeable truth. Randall never received any such abuse from Republicans as he is getting at the hands of Kerr's friends. Mr. Kerr was never painted so black as by the supporters of Mr. Randall. The gamblers have entered earnestly into the field, and pools are sold as they would be at a horse-race or a dog-fight. Some money is in hand to be used judiciously to influence opinion and votes. There can be no doubt about this. Where it comes from is a point in dispute, some ascribing its contribution to the free traders, and others to the Tilden party in New-York. Mr. Kerr can hardly know that he is made an object of bargain and sale, but such is the fact. Of the prominent candidates Mr. Cox is making the most reputable and decent canvass. If one-tenth the charges made on the street are true, the House when it meets ought immediately to order an investigation of the means employed to elect a Speaker. The votes in caucus will be given by secret ballot, so that an excellent field is afforded the members to make numerous promises which they can break without discovery. This is probably the explanation of the claim made by both sides to the votes of the same members or delegations. The Democrats have really no good candidate for Speaker among their old members, and may take up a new man like H. B. Payne, of Ohio, whose personal character is above reproach, and whose ability is undisputed. This would be a display of wisdom which cannot be confidently counted upon, and it still looks as though Kerr, who would be worried out of life in the chair, or Randall, whose record as a salary grabber and a subsidy man would be constantly thrust at him, may get the important office, the third, as it is usually considered, in the General Government.

Kerr, Randall, and Cox held a conference to-day and agreed that the caucus for the nomination of the Speaker and officers of the House shall be held at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in the hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, was agreed upon as Chairman. He arrived to-day, and is earnest in his support of Randall. He says he thinks the Southern members, in view of Randall's services in the last Congress in opposition to the Force bill and other legislation regarded as inimical to the South, will be guilty of moral treason in uniting against Randall. He says when he heard that efforts were being directed to unite the South against Randall he abandoned his Senatorial campaign in Mississippi and hastened to Washington to do what he can to defeat them. The Missouri delegation met formally to-night. Ten members were present. In the absence of the remaining three adjournment followed until to-morrow without any action having been taken. This delegation is believed to stand ten for Kerr, two for Cox, and one for Randall. The friends of Randall estimate their strength at seventy to seventy-five for Randall, sixty to sixty-five for Kerr, and thirty-five to forty for Cox. Kerr's friends put his vote at eighty-eight to ninety.

POOL-SELLING ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There were about two hundred persons present at the pool selling to-night. Some of the pools were sold as follows: Randall $30 and the field $20; Randall $20 and the field $30, and one pool as follows: First choice, Kerr, $6; second choice, Cox, $10; the field, with Randall in it, $15. A few pools were sold for Clerk—Banks at $5, and the field $3.

SURRENDERED CIRCULATION.

DECREASE IN THE CURRENCY DURING LAST MONTH OVER FIVE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The value of bonds withdrawn last month by national banks for circulation surrendered was $5,672,150. In the same period there was issued to new banks $3,959,950. The law requires eighty per cent. of the amount of national bank notes issued each month to be retired in greenbacks, which would make the actual increase to the national bank circulation for the month $501,990. For bonds withdrawn $5,105,205 in national bank notes were surrendered, which makes the actual decrease of currency for the month $4,513,315.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

ARMY AND NAVY ASSIGNMENTS—A STEAMER TO PROCEED TO THE LIBERIAN COAST TO ENCOURAGE THE LIBERIANS—THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Major James Belger, Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment to duty as Post Quartermaster at Atlanta, Ga. Capt. G. C. Smith, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona for assignment to duty as Post Quartermaster at Camp Grant, Arizona Territory. Capt. C. Comly, in addition to his present duties as commanding officer at the San Antonio Arsenal, is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Texas for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of that department. Capt. F. H. Phipps has been relieved from duty at the Frankfort Arsenal, Kentucky, and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of that department.

The United States steam-ship Alaska, Capt. Alexander A. Semmes, will probably be ordered to the coast of Liberia for the protection of the settlers, and to encourage them in their warlike operations against the natives. The Alaska is now attached to the European Squadron, and carries twelve guns. Orders have been issued from the Navy Department assigning Commander George C. Remey to the command of the naval forces on the Rio Grande, which consist of one steamer, the Rio Bravo, and several steam launches. Passed Assistant Paymaster M. J. Thomson is detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and ordered to the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station; Passed Assistant Paymaster S. Rand, Jr., is detached from the Kearsarge, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

The following Storekeepers were appointed to-day for the First District of Wisconsin: William Fowler, Ackerly Townsend, Thomas Forbes, Henry Early, John Forbes, Duncan McDonald, Charles H. Warner, and Fitz Henry McClure.

The Work-house report shows that during the last year that institution has furnished shelter and food to 766 of the class of paupers known as "tramps."

The report prevails to-day that Marcus L. Ward, of New-Jersey, has been tendered the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Though not officially confirmed, it appears to have good a foundation.

Ex-Commissioner Douglass, Col. L. P. Luckey, Private Secretary of the President, and other gentlemen who have been in St. Louis for the past week as witnesses in the whisky fraud cases, returned here to-day.

THE REVENUE SWINDLERS.

JOHN W. BINGHAM, ON REMOVAL TO INDIANAPOLIS, PLEADS GUILTY AND APPEARS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—John W. Bingham was brought before the United States District Court here in custody of a Marshal of Missouri. He moved, through his counsel, that the forfeiture of his bond be set aside. To this the court agreed. After disposing of this matter the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty to the five separate indictments pending against him for violation of the revenue law, and entered a plea of guilty. This was entirely unexpected, as the defendant has protested his innocence of the charges preferred against him. Those who are in a position to know, however, state that the evidence against him is so strong that any defense would be fruitless.

Mr. Bingham has been released on his own recognizance to await the sentence of the court, which, in all probability, will not be entered before the last of next week.

On Thursday next the case of those parties under indictment who have expressed their intention of standing trial will have a hearing, in the event they do not put in a plea of guilty in the meantime.

The condition of Mr. Gordon Bingham, who is lying ill at Patoka, is reported to be very critical, which necessarily delays the disposition of his case. The supposition is that he will pursue the same course as his brother, J. W., as above stated.

Since his release Mr. Bingham has gone before the United States Grand Jury, now in session, and, it is believed, will unbosom himself of matters in his knowledge, which will cause "other hearts to bleed," and that in localities not heretofore suspected of any irregularity. The result of his disclosures will be anxiously awaited, and some startling revelations may be expected.

Hiram B. Snyder, another of the parties indicted by the Grand Jury, has entered a plea of guilty.

GEN. BABCOCK ANXIOUS FOR A HEARING—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REFERS THE MATTER TO ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Gen. Babcock had a long interview to-day with Attorney General Pierrepont with reference to the association of his [Gen. Babcock's] name with the pending trials in St. Louis. His object is to endeavor to have an opportunity given him to be heard before the Grand Jury, or in some way to meet the charges that have been made against him, and he therefore appealed to Judge Pierrepont, as the representative of the prosecution in these cases, to consummate such a plan. The Attorney General has referred the subject of Gen. Babcock's request, by telegraph, to the United States District Attorney at St. Louis.

LETTER OF GEN. BABCOCK TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Gen. Babcock to-day addressed the following letter to the President:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1875.

SIR: On the 29th ult., in the trial of W. O. Avery, before the United States Court at St. Louis, Mo., one of the prosecuting attorneys, Hon. J. H. Henderson, introduced certain telegrams alleged to have been sent by me to Messrs. McDonald and Joyce, recently convicted of complicity in the whisky frauds, and is reported in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* as having used the following language. [Here follows the language of Mr. Henderson, to the effect that he intended to prove that Gen. Babcock was in the ring.] Upon being informed of this charge, I telegraphed to D. P. Dyer, United States District Attorney at St. Louis, on the 30th ult., as follows:

"I am absolutely innocent, and every telegram which I sent will appear perfectly innocent the moment I can be heard. I demand a hearing before the court. When can I testify?"

And received upon the same day the following telegram:

"The evidence in the Avery case is closed. The next case involving the question of conspiracy is set for the 15th of December."

The opportunity to answer the charges contained in the above speech has been thus denied me, and, being left without any opportunity to vindicate myself, I respectfully demand a Court of Inquiry, and request that an immediate investigation be ordered. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. E. BABCOCK,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

THE PRESIDENT.

THE TAFT AND WEINER CASE—EX-SENATOR CARPENTER TO BRING LIBEL SUITS AGAINST CHICAGO PAPERS—A WITNESS SENT TO JAIL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—In the case of Taft and Weiner, to-day, several witnesses testified to the good character of Taft, and the defense rested. Mr. McKinney addressed the jury for the prosecution and Judge Hubbell for the defense.

Ex-Senator Carpenter announces over his signature that he will bring suits for libel against the Chicago *Tribune* and the Chicago *Journal*. The alleged libels were charges to the effect that Mr. Carpenter was a party to the operations of the Whisky Ring.

Louis Rindskoff was taken before Supervisor Hedrick to-day and asked whether he had paid money to any revenue officer to influence his action, and especially whether he had paid any money to S. J. Conklin, ex-revenue agent. Rindskoff refused to answer and was thereupon committed to jail.

A CHICAGO MEMBER OF THE WHISKY RING GIVES $10,000 BAIL FOR HIS APPEARANCE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—D. W. Munn, who was arrested here recently, because of indictments pending against him in the Federal Courts of St. Louis for complicity in the revenue frauds in the South District of Illinois, gave bail to-day in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance in St. Louis on Monday. Mr. Munn is engaged in a lawsuit here, from which he cannot be absent this week without greatly inconveniencing all parties concerned.

CAVING IN OF A MINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., says an extensive cave occurred in the Richmond Consolidated Mine this morning by which two miners, named James Martin and B. Treivar, were killed.

THE CENTENNIAL ORATOR AND POET.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Centennial Committee on the Opening Ceremonies have selected as orator William M. Evarts, H. W. Longfellow as poet, and a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, as reader of the American Declaration of Independence.

THE SUNNYSIDE DISASTER.

VAIN SEARCH FOR THE BODIES—THE INQUEST BEGUN—FIFTEEN LIVES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOST—THE WRECK BREAKING UP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 2.—Men have been grappling for bodies all day at the wreck of the Sunnyside, but none have been found. Capt. Wolcott believes the grapplers will not meet with success, owing to the rapid accumulation of heavy ice. Dr. McKenzie, of Kingston, commenced an inquest at Elmore's Corners to-day. The only witnesses examined thus far are Capt. Teson, Joseph Cornell, Superintendent of the Citizens' Steam-boat Company, and Frank Walker, son of the elderly woman whose body was found. As yet nothing new has been elicited, the evidence merely corroborating statements previously given. Two men of Troy, named Abraham Simons and his son Isaac Simons, came from the wreck this afternoon. Isaac Simons says that when the small boat was upset he was standing on the hurricane deck talking with four men whom he has not seen since, though he has been at the wreck two days. He believes they were all drowned. If this be so fifteen persons were drowned instead of eleven. Abraham Simons lost his vest, containing $650. Isaac Simons says that before the accident he was talking with the French jewelry-dealer who is reported lost, and he told him he did business in Maiden lane, near Broadway. To-night, Adolph Platky, who is an importer at Nos. 47 and 49 White street, New-York, called at the *Eagle* office, and stated that the missing Frenchman was his uncle and that he had $7,000 worth of jewelry with him. He has gone to the wreck in search of the body.

The scene at the wreck to-day was even more desolate than yesterday. The sharp, heavy ice coming down in fields has carried away the walking-beam, smoke-stacks, and pilot-house of the Sunnyside, and the river is strewn with mattresses, joiner-work, and other wreck. What is left of the steamer is fast going to pieces. The tug Fuller has gone south to bring pontoons and pumps to the scene, in order, if possible, to raise the vessel, but it is thought she will not be able to get back, and in that case the Sunnyside will be completely ruined, and may to-morrow disappear from view.

The Irish girl lost on the steamer Sunnyside has been identified as Bridget Donnehar. She had a sister in New-Jersey, and was on her way thither to visit her. The Mrs. Haywood also lost was the wife of Mulford W. Haywood, of New-York. She was thirty-six years of age.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOR BREAKWATER.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade last evening the Committee on the Harbor Improvements made another report relative to the construction of a breakwater in the harbor, between Gerrish and Wood Islands, and read a letter from Gen. Thom relative to the same. He estimates the cost to build it of stone for a length of 1,376 feet at $1,550,000, and states that it will give efficient protection to numerous fishing and coasting vessels. It will also make the outer harbor one of refuge in the severest gale, and an increased anchorage ground will be obtained at comparatively small expense. The committee were then instructed to send a petition to the members of Congress from this district, to present the subject to Congress and ask for an appropriation for building the breakwater.

THE CHICAGO BARREL MYSTERY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The identity of the woman whose body was sent packed in a barrel together with that of an infant to the United States Express Company's office yesterday has not been discovered. The supposition that she was highly connected, however, does not appear to be well founded. The expressman who took the body to the office was arrested this morning, and he pointed out the two men who procured his help, whom the officers immediately arrested. Their names are Darrow and Jackson, carpenters on the South Side. It is asserted that they have done a body-snatching business at times. The body was taken from a barn on the corner of State and Twentieth streets. These men stated to a reporter that Dr. E. B. Wilder furnished the bodies to them, and that they barreled them up at his request. A warrant was gotten out for the arrest of Dr. Wilder.

ZANLO POOLE, THE YOUNG ACROBAT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—To-day R. C. and Thomas Poole made application before Judge Wylie for the custody of their brother, Zanlo Poole, aged seven years, who had been taken from them by the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the ground that he had been made to perform acrobatic feats dangerous to life and limb. The Poole brothers stated they are subjects of Great Britain, that their little brother was with them by consent of their mother, and that by acrobatic exhibitions they supported their mother and family. Judge Wylie remarked it was a good trait for young men to send money to their mother, but he would not allow a child to be prostituted even for so holy a cause as the support of a mother. The case would have to take its regular course, the proof taken as in a chancery case before an Examiner. An Examiner was therefore appointed, and the case referred to him.

A CONVICT AT LARGE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—The Lebanon (Ky.) correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* telegraphs that Constable Casey, of that county, came to that place to-day to get the garrison United States troops to arrest Bill Wilson, a notorious outlaw. The troops declined to assist, and the Constable being afraid to attack Wilson's stronghold he is still at liberty. It will be remembered that Wilson, after his conviction of murder and sentence to penal servitude for life, escaped from custody several months ago.

MURDERERS RESPITED BY GOV. KELLOGG.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—Gov. Kellogg has respited Bill Williams and Fenderson, sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, to Dec. 31, when they will be executed unless the Supreme Court grants them a new trial, for which they have made application, upon the ground that the jury which indicted them was not a legal jury, it having been drawn by Judge Braughn while he was acting by appointment of Judge Atocha, and before Braughn had been commissioned by the Governor.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 2.—The City Councils to-day passed the bill giving the contract for the building of a temporary Howe truss bridge over the Schuylkill River at Market street to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is stated that the work will be commenced at once and prosecuted day and night until completed.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 2.—The Legislature of this State has passed a bill regulating the common schools of the State which creates the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Secretary of State has hitherto been Superintendent *ex officio*. The bill was introduced last Winter, and is thought to be an improvement on the present law.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations of to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 383, a rise of 17; California, 70¾, a rise of 1; Segregated Belcher, 84, a fall of 8; Ophir, 56¾, a rise of 4¼; Choller, 89, a rise of 8; Imperial, 8½, unchanged; Gould & Curry, 22½, a rise of 1¼; Best & Belcher, 63¼, a rise of 3¼; Yellow Jacket, 89½, a rise of 5.

A NOVEL INJUNCTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—At the sale to-day of the Shurtleff Library, a copy of the *Bay Psalm Book*, said to be the first book printed in New-England, was offered, when an injunction to prevent its sale was served by the Deacons of the Old South Church, who claim that it is the property of that church, from which it mysteriously disappeared.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET OF KING ALFONSO.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The changes in the Cabinet went into effect to-day. The following Ministers took the oath of office before the King: Canovas Del Castillo as President of the Ministerial Council; Calderon Collantes as Minister of Foreign Affairs; Martin Herrera, as Minister of Justice; Toreno as Minister of Public Works. The other heads of departments remain unchanged. Collantes was offered the mission to Rome, but declined it, being unable to leave the city on account of domestic affairs. He was then transferred from the Ministry of Justice to that of Foreign Affairs.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION IN WASHINGTON OF THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A cable dispatch from Madrid states that a Ministerial crisis has resulted in the return to the Presidency of the Council of Senor Canovas Del Castillo. Senor Calderon Collantes, who was Minister of Justice and of Foreign Affairs *ad interim* during the illness of the Count of Casa Valencia, succeeds the latter as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Señor Martin Herrera passes from the Ministry of Public Works to the Ministry of Justice, the Count De Toreno taking the former post. The Ministry is now composed as follows: President of the Council, Canovas Del Castillo; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Calderon Collantes; Justice, Martin De Herrera; Finance, Salavarria; War, Gen. Jovellar; Navy, Admiral Duran; Interior, Romero Robledo; Public Works, Count De Toreno; Colonies, Lopez De Ayala. The change in the Presidency of the Council is attributed to the approaching election, in which Señor Canovas Del Castillo is to act as conciliator between the Liberal and Conservative Parties, and also to the departure of the King to the Army of the North, whither Gen. Jovellar will accompany him as Chief of Staff. Count de Torreno was at first designated for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but Señor Calderon Collantes, entertaining more conciliatory views on the questions pending with the United States, was finally selected for that post.

TWO ARMIES TO BE FORMED IN NAVARRE AND THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—A Cabinet council has decided upon the formation of two armies of five divisions each—one in Navarre, to be commanded by Gen. Martinez Campos, and the other in the Basque Provinces, to be commanded by Gen. Quesada. The Generals will shortly leave for their respective commands.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF A TURKISH GARRISON TO THE INSURGENTS—PROTEST AGAINST MONTENEGRIN CO-OPERATION WITH HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The *Neue Freie Presse*, of this city, has received a special telegram from a Sclavonian correspondent to the effect that the Turkish garrison of Goransko, consisting of two battalions, have surrendered to the insurgents unconditionally. They were in all probability starved out.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon publishes a special telegram from Berlin in which it is stated Turkey has energetically protested to Montenegro against the Montenegrins taking part in the Herzegovinian insurrection, and that the great powers support the protest.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA IN ACCORD.

LONDON, Dec 3—4:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Morning Post* says it is reported that conferences between Bismarck, Gortschakoff, and the Austrian Ambassador have shown that the three powers they represent are in perfect harmony on the Eastern question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SETTLING DAY ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FAILURES REPORTED—SNOW IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Yesterday was "settling day," the last day of the regular semi-monthly account at the Stock Exchange. There were rather more failures than usual. The largest was that of Braggiotti Brothers, stock and share brokers, of No. 2 Cushion Court, Old Broad street. Their liabilities are estimated at $350,000. There were also five other failures of less importance.

The weather to-day in this vicinity is cold and snowy.

CENTRAL ASIA.

OPERATIONS OF THE RUSSIANS ON THE NARIN AND SYR-DARIA RIVERS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Reuter telegram dated Khojend Nov. 30 says notwithstanding their recent defeat at Namanghan, the Kiptschaks assembled on the left banks of the Narin and Syr-Daria Rivers in large numbers. Their head-quarters were at Balyktschi, where they had concentrated to the number of 20,000.

The Russians under Gen. Skobeleff attacked the town on Nov. 24. The Kiptschaks were defeated with immense loss. The Russian troops after their victory returned to Namanghan. It is believed that security is re-established on the right bank of the Syr-Daria.

SEVERE STRAIT OF THE RUSSIANS AT KHOKAND—KAUFFMANN UNABLE TO RAISE THE SIEGE.

LONDON, Dec. 3—6 A. M.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* says Gen. Kauffmann has informed the Government at St. Petersburg that unless he receives 50,000 men, with artillery, he cannot relieve the garrison of Khokand. All his available troops merely suffice to protect the frontier.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER APPROPRIATION FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Federal Council has passed a resolution adding 100,000 marks to the sum already allotted to facilitate and promote the display of German products at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

INDIA.

THE PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.—The Prince of Wales and suite have arrived at Kandy.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LORD DERBY'S STATEMENT OF THE REASONS FOR BUYING THE KHEDIVE'S SHARES.

LONDON, Dec. 3—5:30 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Duc D'Harcourt, in a dispatch to the Duc Decazes, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, states that Lord Derby told him England bought the Khédive's shares solely to prevent a preponderance of foreign influence in the Suez Canal, and would neither propose nor oppose an arrangement to place the canal under the management of an international syndicate.

EGYPT.

OCCUPATION OF THE JUBA AND KISMAYO DISTRICTS ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.

ADEN, Dec. 2.—The Egyptian troops have occupied the districts of Juba and Kismayo, disarmed the Zanzibar forces there, and hoisted the Turkish flag.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A WRECK DISCOVERED AT SEA WITH THE CREW ON BOARD—A ROUGH SEA PREVENTS THEIR RESCUE—A SCHOONER LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD—OTHER DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—Capt. Tuttle, of the steamer Allentown, from Philadelphia, which arrived here, reports: 4 P. M., Nov. 30, blowing heavy from north north-west, with a rough sea, discovered the hull of a vessel, with a signal of distress flying, at anchor about three miles from the land, and abreast of Life Station No. 1. The steamer stood for the wreck, going as close to it as possible, when it proved to be the schooner Frederick Warren, of Bucksport, Me., the crew of which desired to be taken off as the vessel was in a perilous position, and in danger of foundering in the heavy sea. She was in ballast with two anchors down. The steamer anchored near by, but owing to the darkness and storm, nothing could then be done. At 7:30 P. M. it stopped snowing, which enabled Capt. Tuttle to see about two miles distant, but the vessel was not in sight. The distressed schooner was also seen by the men at Life Station No. 1 the afternoon previous, and but for want of sufficient help to launch the life-boat they would have made an attempt to reach her. The next morning nothing could be seen of the wreck. It is feared she foundered or was driven to sea during the night.

OSWEGO, Dec. 2.—It is ascertained that the schooner J. G. Jenkins foundered in the gale on Monday night above Oswego, and that all on board were lost. One of the cabin doors and the lid to the scuttle have come ashore. The lost were Capt. John Brown, of Oswego; first mate, John Smith; second mate, Samuel McDonald; seamen, Hugh Doran, James Stewart, James Williams, Michael Brophy, William Bonner, all of Oswego, and a woman cook from Buffalo. The vessel was insured for $8,000 and the cargo for $26,000.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2.—Schooner David Talbot, Amesbury, Barbados, for New-York, put into Mobile, Dec. 1, in distress; of what nature is not stated. Schooner Justice, Casnell, of and for Narragansett Pier, from Haverstraw, with a cargo of bricks missed stays, and went on the rocks near Eastern Point, entrance of New-London Harbor, this morning, (2d,) where she now remains in a dangerous position.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—About fifty casks of the cargo of the schooner Modoc (before reported ashore at Cross Island, near Lunenberg, Nova Scotia,) have been saved. At last accounts the vessel was breaking up.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—The steamer Mary Jaucki and consort are reported ashore on the Fox Islands, Lake Michigan.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 2.—The schooner Pearl, from Saco, Me., Capt. Goldthwaite, arrived here last night, and reports having been exposed to the late gale and had sails damaged. Two of the crew were frost-bitten. Landed Hogan Bonner, (colored,) seaman, of Mobile, Ala., with both hands and feet badly frozen, and sent him to the hospital at Hyannis on the noon train. The Captain reports the gale heavy and the weather severe. The vessel will repair sails before proceeding to sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Seattle to the Merchants' Exchange says the bark Atalanta was lost on Destruction Island, near where the Pacific foundered. The crew were saved, except two. The vessel was owned by Messrs. Pope & Talbot, of this city. She was built at Newburyport in 1851, and has been on this coast for twelve years. She is valued at $15,000; uninsured. She left here for Port Gamble in ballast Nov. 20.

A RAILROAD RECEIVER INSANE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—All the parties concerned in the suits against the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-line Railroad, in which a Receiver was appointed over a year ago, filed a petition in court to-day asking that the office be declared vacant. The reason assigned is that the Receiver, Samuel Gill, who has filled the position very acceptably since his appointment, is now mentally deranged and unable to attend to his duties. His present condition is alleged to have been produced by disease of the brain. A certificate to this effect, of Mr. Gill's physician, accompanied the petition, also an affidavit of the brother and other relatives of Mr. Gill, acknowledging the facts named. They also ask the court for the appointment of a new Receiver to-morrow, and a reduction of salary from $7,000 to $5,000. Mr. Gill is an old railroad expert, and known all over the continent.

A STEAMER CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH PIRACY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—Capt. Waddell, who arrived in command of the Pacific Mail steamer City of San Francisco, will not take her on her first trip to Sydney, via Honolulu, being threatened with arrest by the Hawaiian authorities on a charge of piracy for the destruction of the Hawaiian bark Harvest during his operations against the Arctic whaling fleet in the rebel steamer Shenandoah. Capt. Lachlin will take his place temporarily, pending arrangements to secure Waddell's freedom from molestation by the Hawaiian authorities.

A TRAIN DITCHED BY ROBBERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The train from Palisade, Nev., last night was ditched. It was found the spikes had been drawn from the rail, it is supposed by parties intending to rob the express. No one was hurt, fortunately.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 2.—The propeller Fremont, after working all day, breaking through seven inches of ice, succeeded in getting through the canal this morning. She expects to leave for Detroit in the morning. The guard gates of the canal are closed, and the work of repairing it will be commenced immediately. The weather is mild and cloudy.

A FROZEN SOMNAMBULIST.

The Springfield *Republican* says that Mr. Joseph Burrows, of Greenfield, Mass., was awakened about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning by a loud and persistent knocking at his door, and a man's voice entreating, "For God's sake let me in." Mr. Burrows warned him away, and the man started for a neighboring house. Failing to rouse the inmates there, and seeing Mr. Burrows in his door watching him, he returned, and, obeying Mr. Burrows' command to keep at a safe distance, assured him that he was without shoes or stockings, coat or hat, and besought permission to warm himself. Mr. Burrows at once took him in and discovered that he was indeed in a deplorable condition. Both feet were frozen stiff, making amputation probable, and he was otherwise severely chilled. Everything possible was done to alleviate his sufferings, which were intense as soon as he became warm and after being warmly dressed, he was taken to the station-house. He says he left his room at the Union House while asleep and wandered about until awakened by the extreme cold.

BLOWN FROM A TRAIN.

One of the most remarkable escapes on record, says the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, was that of a passenger on the fast express Monday. Soon after the train passed Charlton he attempted to go from one car to another, and the terrible wind actually blew him from the platform. The horrified brakeman, who saw the man go overboard like a leaf in the gale, pulled the signal cord, and the train was stopped after running about an eighth of a mile. The brakeman sprang from the rear car and ran down the track with a red flag, when, wonderful to tell, he met the man running to overtake the train, and apparently chiefly troubled lest the passengers should be inconvenienced by the detention. He got on at the rear of the train and made his way quickly to the seat which he had left, and sat quietly down. His wife turned to him and remarked: "Why, they say a man was blown from the train just now!" "Is that so?" said he. Presently a number of interested passengers, who had followed him to his place, asked so earnestly after his welfare, that the true state of the case dawned upon his wife, and she exclaimed: "Why, was it for you that the train stopped?" And he had to tell her.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—1 A. M.—The highest barometer has moved very slowly over New-York. The pressure has risen throughout the Atlantic States. It has fallen slightly on Lake Superior and decidedly in Oregon. Cold north-east winds, with light rain, have prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; clear and slightly warmer weather in the Middle and Eastern States; warmer, south-east winds and partly cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the north-west. The upper Ohio has fallen and the lower Mississippi River risen.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-east winds, slightly warm, cloudy, and rainy weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and north-east to south-east winds, followed by a "norther" in Western Texas.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, slightly warmer, clear weather, except cloudy weather and possibly light rain or snow in the southern half of the Middle Atlantic States.

For the canal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia the temperature will remain slightly above freezing.

The Ohio will fall slightly, and the Lower Mississippi rise.

Cautionary signals will be discontinued on the lakes after Dec. 15, except at Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	32°	13°	3:30 P. M.	46°	28°
6 A. M.	31°	12°	6 P. M.	43°	26°
9 A. M.	34°	14°	9 P. M.	42°	22°
12 M.	35°	24°	12 P. M.	40°	21°

Average temperature yesterday.....20°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....38¾°

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims the following judgments were rendered: In case No. 633, to Lysander Britton, $1,147 78; No. 634, to Joseph Pollock, $1,847 59; No. 635, Myron String, $302 40; No. 637, Daniel Phillips, $308 89; No. 641, John E. Loner, $862 44; No. 694, William I. Mills, $2,090 90; No. 695, N. B. Cabot et al., $2,413 05; No. 696, James B. Roberts et al., $8,080 59; No. 697, Philip B. Holmes, $3,677 91; No. 698, E. F. Jones et al., $1,005 80; No. 702, J. Van Antwerp et al., $1,719 18; No. 780, H. Strybing, $9,228 16; No. 704, A. S. Rosenbaum et al., $11,631 40; No. 636, F. L. Platt, Administrator, $743 79; No. 638, Norman Porter, $2,344 09; No. 700, Solomon Jacobs, $7,144 46; No. 705, S. Steinhart et al., $2,935 71; No. 779, H. Strybing et al., $1,718 73.

In case No. 158, judgment rendered June 14, 1875, dismissing the petition, John Denner, of counsel, moved a rehearing. Case No. 1, James D. Babcock vs. The United States, submitted on the evidence by consent of counsel, without arguments. Case No. 1,363, Manuel Lawrence vs. The United States, dismissed by consent.

The following cases were submitted upon the evidence produced and argument of counsel—George A. Black for complainants, John A. J. Creswell for the United States: Cases No. 501, Bernard Finkle versus the United States, for merchandise; No. 639, Frederick A. Talbot and others, for loss of personal effects; case No. 640, Daniel Stamant, merchandise, and No. 643, Frederick Spofford et al., for personal effects, &c. Case No. 690, George Bruce Upton et al. for value of the ship Nora, $150,958, destroyed by the Alabama on Feb. 15, 1863, submitted on the evidence and argument of counsel; Shattuck and Holmes for complainants, and F. W. Hackett for the United States. Case No. 655, Charles E. Adams vs. The United States, submitted; Charles Chauncey for the claimant and F. W. Hackett for the United States. Case No. 959, F. H. Young vs. The United States, submitted; O. W. Holmes, Jr., for the complainant and F. W. Hackett for the Government. Case No. 961, Joseph A. Weston vs. the United States, submitted; O. W. Holmes, Jr., for the claimant and F. W. Hackett for the Government. Case No. 364, George P. Bromhall et al., submitted: Thomas W. Vase (of counsel) for the claimant and F. W. Hackett for the United States.

Adjourned.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2.—A boiler in the wood-block sawing works of McMahan & Steele, pavement contractors, situated on the flats, near the Atlantic and Great Western Depot, exploded this afternoon with terrible force. Fifteen or twenty men were at work about the building at the time, two of whom were so severely injured that they will die. Eight others were more or less severely injured, but none, it is thought, dangerously. The building was torn to pieces and fragments of the boiler thrown to great distances.

COUNTY JUDGE APPOINTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Gov. Tilden has appointed Tompkins Westervelt to the office of County Judge of Richmond County, vice Henry R. Mescall, resigned, to take effect Dec. 5.

A WOMAN OF GREAT AGE.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of the 1st inst. has this extraordinary story: "Yesterday afternoon the body of Nancy Carey, who died on Sunday evening last, at No. 813 Christy avenue, was consigned to earth. 'Aunt' Nancy, as she was familiarly called, was a colored woman, an antique piece of human furniture, who had reached the astonishing age of 116 years. But time and its trials had finally worn her out, and when she died she slipped her cables through sheer exhaustion, and sailed out of port without making a ripple beyond her immediate neighborhood. Aunt Nancy was American born, and, of course, one could not live through so long a period of years—throughout the entire period of American independence—without having a history, and one of more than ordinary interest. Unfortunately, her youngest child has long since passed into 'the sere and yellow leaf,' when memory, independent of personal experience, becomes treacherous. The family biographer has left no data upon which to draw; therefore much interesting matter connected with Aunt Nancy's life is lost to the public. However, a few facts were gleaned from an ancient-looking colored man, who stated that he was a son-in-law of the deceased. Aunt Nancy's precise age is not known, her several children fixing it at various points between 116 and 120 years. She was born in the colony of Virginia, and was owned by the Johnston family, the head of which was a physician. She was 'a big, strong gal,' acting in the capacity of nurse in her owner's family, at Richmond, when the Revolutionary War began. She was fortunate enough to see the party of hatchet notoriety several times in the flesh, and was possessed of an endless fund of stories regarding that period, 'when liberty dawned.' When Aunt Nancy was a woman grown she nursed the mother of Gen. Joe Johnston in her infancy, and she also looked after the interests of the General when he was in the infantry school. She was a slave for more than a hundred years, and remained in bondage from the time of her birth to the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. After having seen more than half a century of life she was sold, and went from Richmond to New-Orleans to live. There she remained until the late war, when she came to St. Louis to live with her youngest daughter, who is now in her seventieth year. During the last years of her life the aged woman was surrounded by everything needful to render her comfortable."

OHIO AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Ohio Board of Centennial Managers, met at Columbus yesterday. State School Commissioner Smart explained the system that has been adopted by the Board of Education of the State, to have Ohio educational matters fully represented at the Centennial, which was fully concurred in by the board.

NATIONAL BANK TAXATION.

INEQUALITY IN DISTRIBUTION.

RATES OF TAXATION IN THE VARIOUS STATES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS—ABSENCE OF UNIFORM RULES AMONG TAX COMMISSIONERS—COMPLAINT OF LEADING NEW-YORK BANKS AGAINST CITY TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following is an extract from that portion of the report of the Controller of the Currency referring to the taxation of national banks: The Controller in September last issued a circular addressed to the national banks requesting returns of State taxation for the years 1874 and 1875. The assessment for 1875 had not generally been made at that time and the returns for that year were therefore meagre. The number of banks in operation during the year 1874 was 1,970, forty-one of which paid no State taxes because they were organized after the assessment for the year had been made, and thirty-six banks failed to reply. Returns were, however, received from 1,900 banks, having a capital of $474,496,000. The thirty-six banks which made no returns had a capital of $16,800,000. The aggregate returns made to the Treasurer in 1874 were classified by States. A table is prepared which gives the amount of United States and State taxes, and the rate of taxation in every State of the Union for the year. Similar tables are given for 1867 and 1869, from which it appears that the national banks of the State of New-York pay the highest taxes of any of the Eastern or Middle States, the United States taxes for that State in the years named being respectively 2.6, 2.6, and 1.9 per cent., and the State taxation 3.5, 2.7, and 2.9 per cent.; totals in 1867, 6.1; in 1869, 5.3, and in 1874, 4.8 per cent. The corresponding totals for New-Jersey were in 1867, 4.2; in 1869, 4.2, and 1874, 3.6 per cent.; in Pennsylvania in 1867, 3; in 1869, 3.2, and in 1874, 2.3 per cent.; in Massachusetts, in 1867, 4, in 1869, 3.7, and in 1874, 3.4 per cent.; in Maine, 3, 5, and 3.2; New-Hampshire, 3.8, 4.1, and 3.2; Connecticut, 3.3, 3.4, and 2.9, and in the remainder of the Eastern and Middle States, more than 2 per cent. in 1874, with the exception of Delaware, which paid but 1.8 per cent. Of the Western States the national banks in Ohio paid the following per centage of taxation: In the year 1867, 4.6, 1869, 5.5, 1874, 3.6; in the State of Indiana, for the same years, the percentage was 3.7, 4.1, and 3.8; in Illinois it was 4.8, 4.8, and 4; in Michigan, 3.5, 3.2, and 2.8; in Missouri, 3.4, 3.7, and 3.3 per cent.; in Wisconsin, 4.7, 4.9, and 4.1 per cent.; in Minnesota, 3.3, 4.2, and 3.5 per cent.; in Kansas, 4.5, 8.4, and 4.8 per cent.; in Nebraska, 7.1, 6.4, and 5.3 per cent. Of the Southern States, South Carolina paid 3.4 per cent. in 1869, and 4.7 per cent. in 1874; Tennessee, 4.1, 2.7, and 3.7 per cent. in 1867, 1869, and 1874, respectively, and the remainder of the Southern States in 1874 more than 3 per cent., with the exception of Louisiana and Alabama, which paid 2.9, and of Kentucky, which paid but 1.6 per cent. Returns were also received from the national banks in 1866, which were not tabulated by States. The United States taxes for that year were $8,069,938; State taxes, $7,949,451; total, $16,019,389. An estimate of the total taxation of the national banks for the ten years ending in 1875 has been made, and a table of the results is given in the report.

INEQUALITY OF BANK AND PRIVATE TAXATION.

The Controller has heretofore, in his reports, called the attention of Congress to the fact that, while the national banks are subject to a tax upon their entire capital, which can be easily ascertained from their books and reports, and not infrequently upon the market value of their shares, other corporations, the amount of whose capital and the value of whose shares can be as readily obtained by appropriate legislation, are assessed at not one-half of their value, while private firms and individuals are almost wholly exempt from bearing their share of the burden. Letters recently received by the Controller from the Presidents of two principal banks, one in the East and the other in the West, refer to this greatest of all economical subjects in such plain terms that he cannot forbear calling the attention of Congress to their suggestions. Many of the shareholders of the national banks depend for their income chiefly upon the earnings of these institutions, and it does not seem just that these thousands of shareholders shall by any construction of law be compelled to pay an undue proportion of tax. It is submitted that the law, as now interpreted by the different State courts and by Assessors and Collectors, is neither equitable nor honest. A national bank in one of the Eastern cities recently refused to pay its taxes on the ground that the shares of the neighboring State bank were assessed at no greater value than its own, though worth several times as much. The court is understood to have held that the bank had no right to complain, since its shares were not taxed above their value, and that it was not for it to consider whether the shares of other banks of much greater value were taxed at the same rate.

ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Tax Commissioners of New-York City propose to tax the banks of that City, national and State, not only upon the full par value of their shares, but on the total amount of their surplus, without any allowance or abatement. In consequence of this purpose, a committee composed of officers of the five principal banks in that City was appointed to confer with the Commissioners. The law of New-York provides in substance that so much of the property of individual stockholders as is held by them in bank stock is liable to be taxed for the value of the shares, and a penalty is prescribed if any bank allows the transfer of shares after the tax has become due and before it is paid. The banks in New-York City, in order to avoid annoyance and vexatious suits have, for several years, paid the tax, (about three per cent. annually,) to the City direct instead of leaving it for the stockholders to pay, and the Chairman of the Committee in his communication writes as follows: The Tax Commissioners refuse to allow time either for a decision by the State court of last resort, or for appeal to the Legislature for redress. They take the ground that they must be governed by what the courts say is the law, and as the courts have spoken they must act, and act before the 1st of January 1876. We reply substantially as follows:

First—We speak for national banks, and say they owe their existence to the laws of Congress, and not to the Legislature of New-York. Congress expressly exempts the surplus of national banks from taxation for wise and obvious reasons. It desires to build up strong instead of weak banks for the safety and benefit of the public, no less than for the profit and advantage of the stockholders. On the other hand, if local taxation is to be exercised without any restriction on the part of the United States, then national banks may be taxed out of existence and State banks substituted, with all the concomitant evils that may arise. For it is certain that, if the existing profits of banks, now held as a surplus fund, are to be subject to an additional tax of three per cent., that fund will be divided among the shareholders, for the simple reason that no bank could afford to carry it.

Second—The construction of the State law by the Tax Commissioners seems to the committee unsound, for the law says the tax is to be levied on the value of the shares—not the market value, or intrinsic value, but "value"—and the practice heretofore has been in accordance with law. On the supposition that, without any qualifying word, par was understood, the tax has been levied accordingly. Again, the rule of taxation, as adopted by the Tax Commissioners, has been a practical violation of the United States law, which says the capital of banks shall not be taxed at a higher rate than is assessed on other personal property, whereas the city (not the country) has taxed the shares at $100 each if they were par, while other real and personal property was taxed at only $60 on every $100. A bank, for instance, of $200,000 capital is taxed on that amount, while an individual worth that would be taxed on $120,000. This is unjust, oppressive, and ought to be illegal.

Third—But we claim that the State has no right whatever to tax national banks, excepting to the extent such right is explicitly granted by the United States law. This principle is made quite emphatic by the United States Supreme Court in the recent decision of case No. 502, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo, against Peter C. Dearing, in relation to usury. In that case, under the third head, the Court says: "The national banks were brought into existence by the Government for its own good. The National Government has exclusively control over them. No State has any against the national will. In regard to the banks as in regard to all institutions of national creation, the States have no power by taxation or otherwise to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control.

THE GREATEST WRONG UNDER THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

This is clear and, as we think, conclusive. The President of the Western Bank in his letter says the greatest wrong now existing under our National Currency act is that of taxation—the great lack of uniformity in assessing values varying from less than twenty-five per cent. of actual value to full value and surplus. Section 5,219, Revised Statutes, clearly intended by one of its restrictions to provide against excessive tax on national bank shares, but it practically fails to protect us because other moneyed capital is not assessed at one-half the value, while in many instances (our own as one) the full value is assessed. We are powerless to raise the assessments of others though unequal. Ours, being actual value, cannot be sworn down. It is not subject to the caprice of local assessors, who gain popularity by the inequality they make as against all corporate capital, national banks in particular. If this section could be amended so as to read, (tenth line of section 5,219,) "assessed upon other personal and real property in the hands of individual citizens of such State" the evil would be remedied. In this State our principal other moneyed capital is in railroad shares, which are not taxed. They pay a small percentage on their earnings, not one half per cent. on the capital actual or nominal. The section referred to provides that the real property of the national banks shall be subject to taxation to the same extent for State, county, or municipal purposes as other real property, and it is not probable that it was the intention to impose upon the shares of the national banks a tax greater than that imposed upon the shares of other corporations.

THE BANK CHECK STAMP TAX.

The Controller urgently recommends the repeal of the two cent stamp tax on bank checks as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury, upon the appeal of the Comptroller in April last, decided that examinations of national banks, made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the law requiring the affixing of the two-cent stamp upon bank checks was observed by them, could be conducted only by Bank Examiners appointed by this office, and this opinion has been since confirmed by the United States Court for the District of Pennsylvania. Since that time, in compliance with the request of the then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, copies of the reports of the Examiners upon this subject have been regularly transmitted to that office. The officers of internal revenue have considered it their duty to impose a penalty for any neglect to comply with this provision, the amount of the penalty being dependent upon the number of checks found unstamped, and ranging from $25 to $1,300. No penalty can be collected under the law unless the intent to defraud the Government shall be made apparent. The national banks of Baltimore and associations in many other localities insisted that there was no intention to defraud, but that the few checks found unstamped were the result either of inadvertence or of the poor sticking quality of the stamps. They have, however, paid under protest the penalties demanded, rather than be forced into litigation with the Government. Of the whole number of banks examined since the decision of the Secretary, not more than five have been reported by the Examiners as guilty of intentional fraud. The revenue derived in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, from the sale of two-cent stamps affixed to sight drafts and checks was $1,502,549. The total amount of stamps manufactured during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was $1,944,166. The amount of income arising from the actual use of these stamps during any fiscal year cannot be accurately determined. The annoyance to banks and this office, growing out of the strict enforcement of the provisions of the law, has been greater than that of all the other restrictions of the National Banking laws combined, and the Controller, believing that the amount derived from this source does not counterbalance the evils arising from the surveillance to which all banks and bankers are necessarily subjected thereby, and being satisfied that in almost every instance the failure to comply strictly with this requirement is chargeable to the carelessness of transient depositors or to the insufficiency of the mucilage on Government stamps, urgently recommends the repeal of the provision requiring the affixing of the two-cent stamp upon bank checks. Tables are given showing that the ratio of dividends to capital in 1875 was 9.89, and to capital and surplus 7.81. In the State of New-York the ratios were 9.6 and 7.03, in Pennsylvania 9.9 and 7.8, and in Massachusetts 10.5 and 8.

A HERMIT'S STRANGE HOME.

Speaking of Greenfield, Mass., the Springfield *Republican* says: "The town has been enjoying the luxury of a real hermit without knowing it until recently. Several days ago a boy, crossing the fair grounds, discovered the fellow and his den, and since then the boys have been down there to plague him, he sometimes driving them away with a club, until he departed, Sunday, no one knows where. The boys say he was a man forty-five or fifty years old. He was also seen in front of his den smoking one evening, by a young man who advised him to go to the tramp station, supposing him a stray tramp. But the hermit rather thought he would stay and finish his smoke. The 'den,' or 'hermitage,' is most ingeniously constructed to escape detection, being built into the sidehill, just outside the fair-ground fence and back of the spectators' seats. Its shape is a letter T, the perpendicular part being the entrance, and the rest where he lay down. The entrance isn't more than 2 feet long and 18 inches wide, while the rest is about 6 feet long and 3 feet wide, the whole not being over 2½ feet high. In fact it looks more like a good-sized woodchuck's hole, the entrance being worn quite smooth with his continued passage. The sides, floor, and top are of small strips of board filled in with straw, covered with potato vines and dirt, while brush is scattered over the whole. There was found a braided bundle of straw, which he doubtless used to stop the hole to keep the wind away. He must have been there for months, though no one knew anything of him, and doubtless lived largely on fruits and vegetables, some apples being found in the hole."

AN ILL-WORD FOR POTATOES.

Mrs. Adolph Leue delivered the first of a proposed course of three lectures at College Hall in Cincinnati, Monday night. Her subject was "The Potato; Its History and Influence upon Civilization." After giving an account of the discovery of the potato and the history of its introduction in different countries, she spoke of its influence on the character of the people where it is used almost exclusively for food. For instance, in Ireland, where it is the chief article of food, she said, the people are disposed to be lazy and of a spirit ill-calculated to shake off the slavery resting on them. It might be asked: Why didn't they emigrate? but they hadn't the courage to emigrate. The potato was the cheapest food which could be raised in abundance there, and yet the Irishman earned only cheap wages and proved himself to be worthy only of such. Temperance people and societies, the lecturer said, were saying much and trying hard to abolish the use of strong drink, but they would accomplish more by introducing more nourishing food among the people most addicted to drunkenness. Whisky and potatoes were necessary twin evils so long as there was nothing provided as food to supply an appetite for stimulant. People may fatten themselves as cattle and only as cattle on potatoes, though they are very good food if mixed with meat and eggs. It was a mistake to suppose that, while there might be produced greater bulk, more nourishment in the way of potatoes than of corn could be raised from the same space of land. Some physicians had stated that scrofula was produced by a steady diet of potatoes, at least this disease appeared in certain countries after the introduction of potatoes. The lecture was illustrated with drawings.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

In a communication to the Washington *Chronicle* it is suggested that the Senate elect Mr. Blaine its President *pro tem.* The writer says: "That the Senate is not bound by the Constitution to elect one of its own members is self-evident, for it is certainly no more required to elect a President *pro tem.* from among its own members than it is required to choose its Secretary and other officers from the same source. The Republican majority in the Senate has, from death, defeat, and desertion, dwindled down from one of two-thirds to a sure majority of less than a half dozen. And on the consideration of extreme party measures, Republican leaders have found themselves without any majority at all to back them. I presume that no one will doubt that these truths are self-evident. That the preservation of a working majority of sound and true Republicans in the Senate of the United States is a matter of superlative importance; that, as has been lately demonstrated, such a majority does not exist; that the majority as it is, is always liable to still further diminution; that the election of a member of the Senate to the Vice Presidency, would reduce the Republican majority one, while the election of a sound-to-the-core, and true Republican, not a member of the Senate, would increase the Republican vote on all close measures two, (one?) Such a Republican is James G. Blaine. If elected to the Vice Presidency, he would be at once an ornament and an acquisition of which the American Senate might well feel proud."

AN UNPATRIOTIC PARAGRAPH.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has this statement: "An Indiana paper, alluding to the death of the man who designed the great seal of that State, remarks that 'any man who would try to make people believe a full-grown buffalo bull would deliberately rush up to a granger who was chopping down a tree at sunrise ought to die.' But the State seal of Indiana is not by any means the most remarkable of the devices employed for that purpose. Georgia offers something more astonishing in a picture of an absurd Summer-house supported by three pillars, and guarded by a Continental soldier with weak legs; and Kentucky actually presents a figure of Gen. Washington in the act of holding up an intoxicated friend in order to keep him from falling against a bookcase in the background. After this California's device of Minerva sitting on a stone, while a cinnamon bear nibbles her left leg, seems artistic and nice."

THE HOSPITALS FOR SEAMEN

HOW SICK JACK IS CARED FOR.

UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR RELIEF—RECOMMENDATION FOR NEW HOSPITALS—THE DISEASES OF SAILORS ON SHIPBOARD AND ON SHORE—QUARANTINE AND WHAT IS EXPECTED OF IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875.

The report of Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has made his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. The following is a very full synopsis of it. The Marine Hospital service is so intimately connected with the commerce of the country that its efficient management is of the utmost importance, while to the seamen of the whole world it is a beneficent agent of the Government. Dr. Woodworth has shown marked ability and unusual zeal in his duties.

The 30th of June, 1875, closed the seventy-seventh year of the operations of the Marine Hospital service, and the fourth year of its reorganization on its present basis. During the last fiscal year the relief operations of the service embraced ninety-four sea and inland ports of the United States, at which were relieved 15,009 sick and disabled seamen, who received 405,665 days' relief. Twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine of these patients were treated in hospitals, an average of thirty-one and fifteen one-hundredths days each, with a mortality of three and fifty-seven one-hundredths per cent.; and 2,070 others, whose diseases and injuries did not require treatment in hospital, were relieved at the offices of the surgeons by furnishing them with medicines or surgical appliances as their cases required. Never before in the history of the service has so large a number of seamen applied for and received relief as during the past year. The cause of this demand upon the relief facilities of the service was two-fold. (1) The coasting trade fell off in the last year, and the percentage that sicken among the unemployed is always greater than among the workers. (2) The unusually severe Winter sent many a hardy seaman to hospital from every port along the Northern Atlantic coast. Few there are who have not heard some account of the sufferings of seamen caused by the severe Winter of 1874-5. Whether it be the story of the Cape Cod fishing fleet frozen in the ice, from which sixty seamen were rescued at one time, more or less frozen, and sent by rail to the hospital at Chelsea; or the hunger and cold endured by the Newfoundland wreckers on an ice floe; or the seaman frozen dead at the wheel of the Rebecca Goddard, they are but a few of the many heroic struggles of sea faring life, the particulars of which are too soon forgotten.

The causes which increased the numbers in hospital also reduced the amount of hospital tax collected in 132 Customs districts where such dues were rendered. The receipts from this source amounted to $338,893 73. The net expenditures out of the appropriation during the year were $404,390 60. For thirty-three years preceding 1873 deficiency appropriations have been made for the Marine Hospital service averaging $124,713 per year; but of the last Congress no such appropriation was requested, nor is it probable that any will be required for the year 1877.

Under the provisions of legislation of the last Congress insane patients of the service are now provided for in the Government Hospital for the Insane, and seamen employed on vessels of the Engineer Corps of the Army, on vessels of the Navy, and on vessels of the Coast Survey and Light-house service are admitted to marine hospitals for treatment at a rate of charge covering actual cost, at the ports where the relief is furnished, exclusive of medical attendance and quarters. Each of the above services has taken advantage of this provision, which is intended for their convenience and accommodation.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AND THEIR APPOINTMENT.

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the Marine Hospital service are now appointed under the broad, not to say indefinite, provision of law which declares that the Marine Hospital fund "shall be employed for the care and relief of sick and disabled seamen." It is clear that this law could not have been carried out without the appointment of such officers, and they have been appointed accordingly, from time to time, since the commencement of the service in 1798. That such appointments did not always fall upon the best of men, either as regards a moral or professional standard, is shown by the records of past years. Since the year 1873 no appointments have been made except of such persons as have passed a good practical examination into their professional qualifications. This office would be relieved from much embarrassment if the number of medical officers of the service and their salaries, within certain limits, according to the duties assigned, were fixed by law.

THE GOVERNMENT MARINE HOSPITALS.

It having been decided by the department that all expenditures for repairs of marine hospital buildings, &c., which have hitherto been made out of the general appropriation for repairs of public buildings, shall hereafter be paid from the Marine Hospital fund, Dr. Woodworth takes occasion to report upon the condition of the several hospitals. Extensive repairs are needed on nearly all of the old buildings, none having been made for several years. But as all of the old hospital buildings are defective in their construction, Dr. Woodworth does not approve of large outlay on any of them. He recommends the erection of separate pavilion wards on the hospital grounds at Chelsea, Mass., Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo. At a large number of ports it is necessary to provide for the relief of seamen in municipal or private hospitals, but there are a few ports of sufficient magnitude to make necessary some provision for the care of sick and disabled where neither Government, municipal, or private hospitals exist. The most important of such ports is Hyannis, Mass., the principal port of Cape Cod, where the demand for relief during the past three years has been forty-five per cent. greater than at Portland, Me. To meet the just demands of the service in this locality it is recommended that Congress be requested to authorize the purchase of a site at Hyannis for the purpose of erecting thereon a small pavilion hospital, not to exceed in cost $16,000 for both. The former recommendation of the Supervising Surgeon General to build a marine hospital for the port of New-York, to cost about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is respectfully renewed.

MEASURES FOR PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF SEAMEN.

The prevention or limitation of diseases among seamen has from the first engaged our careful study. At least thirty per cent. of the diseases affecting seamen are of a preventable character, and the fact that sailors as a class are more than any other propagators of disease, makes the subject of preventive medicine, so far as is successfully applied to this class, far-reaching in its benefits. The application of preventive measures should not be confined to the seamen on shore, but should extend to the sailor afloat. The elevation of the physical standard of seamen by eliminating unseaworthy sailors through a system of physical examination before shipping, and by improving the sanitary condition of the forecastle, has been discussed in former reports, and as one of the results of these discussions some improvement in these directions may reasonably be anticipated through the action of owners and masters of vessels, even if from no higher motive than to guard against pecuniary loss. The limitation of disease on shipboard was made a subject of national legislation as early as the year 1790, when a law was passed, which, with the modifications made in the years 1805 and 1872, provides that every vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, bound from a port in the United States to any foreign port, or from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific, or vice versa, shall be provided with a chest of medicines, put up by some apothecary, and accompanied by directions for administering. The wisdom of these provisions can scarcely be questioned, but the defective manner in which they are at present carried out makes necessary some additional legislation.

The medicine chests used by vessels contain many medicines which are obsolete, such medicines having been superseded in the healing art by others of more definite applicability; and in cases where more modern remedies have been introduced into the medicine chests they are, for the most part, of no use, or harmful in inexperienced hands, for the reason that the printed directions furnished to vessels have not been revised, and are consequently below the present standard of medical knowledge. The remedy is plain. The medicine chest should contain certain standard medicines and surgical dressings, selected with the view of their being used by the Captain or mate, and with reference to meeting, as nearly as possible, all emergencies likely to arise on shipboard. These medicines and dressings should be specified and included in medicine chests of all vessels required by law to carry the same, but masters of vessels should not be restricted from exercising individual preferences for medicines not contained in the standard supply, and furnishing themselves accordingly. To make the medicine chests of practical value, each vessel should be supplied with and required to keep on board a hand-book of ship-medicine and surgery, to take the place of the antiquated "directions" now in use. Such a hand-book should be in clear, terse language, with subjects systematically and conveniently arranged, and, in addition to the subjects of which it would naturally treat, should contain extracts from the law and regulations relative to the Marine Hospital service, the mode of obtaining relief, a list of the ports where relief is furnished, directions for disinfecting vessels, and definite instructions relative to matters of ship hygiene, with the view of preserving the health of seamen. This book might be prepared by the Marine Hospital service, and paid for out of the Marine Hospital fund.

DUTIES OF QUARANTINE OFFICERS.

In the absence of uniformity in the regulations of quarantine upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, a circular letter was issued by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury Sept. 8, 1874, defining the duties of United States officers with reference to quarantine and public health as provided by section 4,792 of the Revised Statutes, a law which, though dating as far back as ch. 55, 1799, had, until the past year, been practically a dead letter. The several officers of the Marine Hospital service and of the Customs were by this circular directed to inform themselves fully as to the local health laws and the regulations based thereon and in force at their respective ports and stations, and strict compliance with such laws, and prompt assistance in the enforcement of the same when requested by competent authority, were enjoined under the section of the statutes above cited. The immediate object of the circular was obviously in the direction of protection and improvement of the financial interests of the country; to prevent, as far as possible, the interruption of commercial intercourse, with the consequent stagnation of business and loss of revenue which result from the access of an epidemic of contagious disease; but the applicability of the measure was broader than this, and its operation conducive to the public health. This combination of national and local effort would seem to be all that should be desired in the direction of national supervision of quarantine were it not for the fact that upon the statute books of some of the States there still remains the barbarous law of arbitrary quarantine of detention. That a vessel arriving at a port between the first day of May and the first day of November, from a place where a contagious disease existed at the time of departure, should be, by law, subjected to a quarantine of thirty days' detention, no matter whether any contagious disease has appeared on board the vessel or not, seems incredible. No stronger argument need be adduced to show that the General Government, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers—that, for example, to regulate commerce and to provide for the general welfare—should regulate quarantine to such an extent as that the law shall at least keep pace with science.

BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES.

About 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning Officer Boveridge, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while passing the clothing store of Julius Witzenski, Nos. 423 and 425 Hudson street, discovered that the shutters were down, the show-window broken, and that a large quantity of clothing had been stolen. Officer Pitcairn, of the same precinct, yesterday saw John Burns, of No. 413 West Seventeenth street, enter the pawn shop No. 198 Eighth avenue, with a coat on his arm similar in appearance to one stolen from Witzenski's store. He arrested Burns, and brought him before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, where the coat was identified by Witzenski. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, stated that he had received the coat from a man named Clark, and that he knew nothing of the alleged burglary. He was committed in default of $2,000 to answer.

On Wednesday evening some unknown sneak thieves succeeded in gaining access to the residence of Mr. R. H. Macy, No. 62 West Forty-ninth street, and while the occupants were at supper in the basement of the house the sneak thieves ransacked the upper floors. They secured a seal-skin sacque, valued at $300; a set of amethyst jewelry, value, $200; a set of gold jewelry, valued at $50; a pair of gold bracelets, valued at $100; a black velvet sacque worth $75, making a total value of $725, with which they made their escape unmolested. The robbery was not discovered until some time after the thieves had left the premises, and no clue to their identity or to the whereabouts of the property has been obtained.

William Sigler, aged forty-six, a book-binder, was arrested early yesterday morning by Patrolman Cottrell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, as he was leaving the liquor store of William Hamill, No. 758 Tenth avenue, having in his possession $66 in cash, three gold rings, two breast-pins, two badges, and two boxes of cigars, valued in all at $107, which he had stolen from the place. He was locked up for trial.

Sneak thieves entered the residence of Thomas Dunigan, No. 339 East Twenty-third street, on Wednesday, by means of false keys, and decamped with several articles of jewelry and a quantity of wearing apparel, valued in all at $135.

The apartments of Frank Roblitz, in a tenement house in East Fifth street, were entered by sneak thieves on Wednesday evening and robbed of two silver watches and a broché shawl, valued in all at $40.

While John Sullivan, residing at No. 56 West Houston street, was absent from his rooms on Wednesday evening an unknown thief entered the apartment and abstracted $30 from Sullivan's coat pocket.

Burglars effected an entrance to the unoccupied house No. 53 Leroy street on Wednesday evening, by forcing open the front basement shutters, and carried off a copper boiler valued at $20.

The liquor store of Edward Costello, No. 831 Tenth avenue, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and robbed of $40 worth of cigars.

A SCHOOL BUILDING IN DANGER.

The building occupied by Grammar School No. 32, in West Thirty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, appears to be doomed to destruction by fire owing to its defective heating apparatus. The school has a large number of pupils who may be said to attend it at the daily risk of their lives. Within the past two weeks no less than three fires have broken out in the building, two of them occurring yesterday, but fortunately they were extinguished before much damage was done. In the first instance, about ten weeks ago, a fire broke out at the hot-air register in one of the class-rooms on the second floor of the building while the school was in session. The scholars were dismissed at once, and through the good sense and presence of mind of Mr. T. D. Martin, the Principal, and the assistant teachers, all made their exit without panic. The second fire occurred at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the top floor of the building, around the hot-air flue, and was caused by the ignition of the wood-work around the register. Fortunately the school was not in session at the time. The fire was quickly extinguished before more than $25 damage had been done. At 9 o'clock last night another fire broke out also on the top floor of the building, originating evidently from a defective flue, and before the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames the building was damaged to the extent of $300. The recurrence of these fires in this school building has given rise to the most intense excitement among the residents of the neighborhood whose children are pupils there, and it is proposed to call the attention of Mayor Wickham to the neglect shown by the school officers of this district to the safety of the children who attend the school.

BURSTING OF A BROOKLYN WATER MAIN.

The thirty-six inch water main which is laid in De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, burst at an early hour yesterday morning, at a point about midway between Marcy and Nostrand avenues. In a few moments after the bursting of the pipe the street, which sinks into a hollow at the point of fracture, was filled with water, which, in less than an hour, had risen to a height of four feet. The roar of the escaping water rushing from the pipe aroused all the residents in the neighborhood, and for a time something of a panic was created. As soon as possible a dispatch was sent to Police Head-quarters, and prompt measures were at once taken to repair the damage. A mounted policeman was dispatched to the Hempstead Reservoir to have the water shut off, and a number of fire-engines were set at work pumping off the back water that remained in the pipe after the flood-gates had been let down. The water thus pumped off was turned into the sewers. For over half a block the car tracks on De Kalb avenue were torn up, and it was not until last evening that travel could be resumed. The broken main was laid in 1858, and it is supposed the fracture was caused by the weight of the earth above it. The loss to the city will be about eight thousand dollars, and to private individuals about double that amount.

UNPLEASANT PROPHETS.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* tells this story: "About a month since a lady in this city died. As her funeral procession was passing a certain house the Chinese cook, who was looking at it, asked the lady of the house whose funeral it was. He was properly answered, when a moment afterward he said: 'You sabe? In twenty-one days she all the same come back for her baby.' The baby, who at the time was in perfect health, grew ill a few days afterward, and in twenty-one days—exactly the time predicted by the heathen—died. What gave the premonition to the Chinaman, and what is the secret of that instinct which is denied loving and enlightened beings and made plain to a rat-eater? The facts in the above are perfectly authenticated. Another strange circumstance happened in this same connection. When the lady died her husband telegraphed the news to his mother in San Francisco. When the dispatch was received a woman possessing a second-sight gift was visiting the lady to whom the dispatch was directed. This woman closed her eyes for a moment, and then said: 'I see your son's wife hovering around her two youngest children; she will take one away with her, if not both.' The baby died, and the older child was sick almost to death, but is now slowly rallying."

MORE MENNONITES IN KANSAS.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* of Nov. 28 says: "A special train of six cars over the Missouri Pacific Railroad from St. Louis brought to Kansas City Friday morning over three hundred Mennonites, who come direct from the cold quarters of the globe. The party was under charge of an agent, and was from the town of Saratov, near the Volga River, in Eastern Russia. They arrived in Baltimore last week. On their arrival at Kansas City they were met by the Foreign Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, Mr. Schmidt, and after a general consultation with the leaders of the party it was decided to locate on the line of the above road, and they left Friday night by special train for Topeka. The section of country where they propose locating is largely populated by their countrymen, there being in the counties of Harvey, Reno, Rice, Barton, and Pawnee over two hundred families, and a more industrious set of people it would be difficult to find. Another large party will soon arrive and follow this one to the fertile valley of the Arkansas."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE VENTILATION OF SEWERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the subject of sanitary drainage is just now one of great importance in the public estimation, and has called out much interesting discussion in your columns, I ask space for a few facts with which a majority of those who discuss the subject in print do not seem to be familiar. In the letter of Prof. Silliman published in your issue of yesterday, a plan of ventilating sewers through the chimneys of furnaces provided for the purpose is again urged upon the attention of our health authorities as one "worthy of mature consideration." The idea is an old one, having been practically tried and abandoned more than nine years ago in England. The fallacy of the idea is found in the fact that the ventilation of a system of sewers presents us a problem in no respect analogous to the ventilation of mines. In a mine we can direct an air current from passage to passage along its entire length, so that each gallery shall be swept over by a current of air entering at the downcast shaft and drawn out at the upcast. A system of sewers, on the contrary, may be likened to a tree and its branches. From the main sewers extend the laterals in all directions, and these in turn become the mains for smaller sewers, until a whole district is covered with an intricate network of sewers and drains, ending, in whatever direction we may follow it, in the soil-pipe of a house. These laterals vastly exceed in their aggregate area that of the mains into which they discharge. Now, to produce even a perceptible flow of air through these laterals, in the direction of ventilating shafts established at points on the main sewers—say a current moving at the rate of one mile an hour—we should have to maintain in main sewers a perfect hurricane. Any engineer who will study a plan of the sewage system of any of our City wards will see at once the hopelessness of an attempt to apply mine ventilation to them.

Another and very important objection to the plan urged by Prof. Silliman is found in the fact that, even if we could maintain by artificial means an outflow from the sewers, we should not secure as good a result as would be attained by simply providing openings and allowing the sewers to ventilate themselves. The sewers are continually "breathing." At times they draw air in with considerable force; at other times they expel the air with a force great enough, if resisted by obstructions at the openings in the man-hole covers, to displace the seal of any trap in use. Hence the folly of seeking to produce by artificial means effects which nature is ready to accomplish unaided if we will only give her an opportunity. Furnaces, blowers, exhaust fans, and other mechanical apparatus for exhausting the air from sewers are reproducts which present themselves to those ignorant of the construction of sewers and of the operations going on within them. They have all been tried with extreme care, and have failed utterly; and yet sewers may be perfectly ventilated, as they are in England to-day, by the most experienced sanitary engineers of the time, without difficulty or expense—by means of simple openings. If every man-hole cover in our streets were replaced with a grating, as open as might be consistent with strength, and these were kept free from ice, snow, and mud, by men employed for the purpose, the ventilation of our sewers would be accomplished.

The only possible objection to the system of sewer ventilation is, of course, based upon the assumption that the air from the sewers would carry with it noxious gases and organic germs to poison the surrounding atmosphere. This objection, which is less serious than is commonly supposed—as the organic germs in sewer gas are quickly oxidized and destroyed by contact with fresh air—is easily met by the use of charcoal filters in the ventilating shafts. Devices of this kind are well known, and have been long in successful use abroad. They are so made that, while they do not obstruct the air passages, but allow the sewers to freely "breathe" through them, they catch, retain, and destroy the organic germs and poisonous gases which might otherwise mingle with the air of the streets. The charcoal in some instances remains good for a year, in other cases it requires renewal as often as once in three months; but the small expense involved in pounding and renewing it is of no consequence whatever in comparison with the public health.

As regards house drainage, there is little to say in addition to the suggestions already given to your readers in the admirable letters of Mr. F. Adee and Messrs. Locke & Munroe. These gentlemen speak from practical knowledge of the subjects they discuss, and if their suggestions were adopted there would be a marked and immediate improvement in the public health, and diseases attributable to imperfect drainage, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, &c., would rarely be heard of in our City.

J. C. BAYLES.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your account this morning of that amusing meeting of a party of medical men gotten together to protest against the action of a board of managers of a hospital, that action being, as acknowledged by them, "that certain young medical men were not re-elected at the annual meeting of the board," (they were not dismissed,) appears certainly most absurd.

What would be the result if the managers of all our institutions were obliged to re-elect the same men year after year? The by-law requiring an annual election would be a dead letter, and the elections themselves a perfect farce.

The young men probably know too well why they were not elected, and may as well learn now before growing older that being overbearing and discourteous in an institution can be best stopped by allowing them quietly to depart by not re-electing them.

Our institutions had better close their doors if they are to be run by "rings" of medical men, for we trust the days of "rings" are over, and that managers having an institution under their charge will act as their consciences dictate. Our philanthropists will soon stop their donations if boards of managers composed of our most intelligent and fair-minded citizens cannot act as seems best to themselves for the benefit of the institutions over which they have charge, but be compelled to follow the dictates of others. The charge is a most sacred one, and they should protect it.

I have no interest whatever in the above-named hospital, but I have been a manager in one of our largest benevolent institutions for some years, and in accepting the position, I fully appreciated its responsibilities and the sacred trust; but should the day ever come when I am to be deprived of the freedom of voting for whom, and what, I conscientiously consider to be for the best interests of the institution, without proclaiming to the world my private reasons, that day I resign. A "dismissal" without a reason given is one thing, a "failure to re-elect" quite another. Notwithstanding what may have been the custom.

Let managers bear in mind that they owe it to themselves and to the world to sacredly guard these worthy institutions, and not let them be run like political machines; and let each take for his motto "*Justum et tenacem propositi virum.*"

CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875.

COAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think every resident of this City must have experienced annoyance at observing the manner in which coal and other fuel is delivered at private houses. The cart is backed up to the sidewalk, and its contents shot partly into the street and partly into the gutter, and the remainder over the sidewalk, where it is left, sometimes for hours, until some one can find leisure to put it in, and in the mean time pedestrians have to leap or climb over the heap of black diamonds, a considerable portion of which is ground into dust beneath their feet. We might surely take a lesson from our London cousins here. In that city the sidewalks are believed to be for the exclusive use of pedestrians. No one is allowed to make coal-yards of them, neither can they be used for the storage of dry-goods boxes or for the practice of base-ball. The dealer is compelled to deliver his coal in sacks, each containing so many pounds, and to weigh them in his customer's presence when desired. The contents of each sack can be carried at once into the back yard or up stairs, or shot into the vault, as the case may be, without a single particle of dust escaping. A couple of men, as I have frequently seen, can dispose of five tons of coal (fifty sacks) in half as many minutes, without blockading the sidewalk a moment or leaving an atom of dust behind them. Now, why cannot this be done here? Surely our City Fathers, for with them I believe the matter rests, would do well to consider it, and some of our coal-dealers might, I think, find it advantageous to introduce the practice.

O. K. COLE.

A CARD FROM MR. T. W. PARK.

NO. 7 NASSAU STREET, Dec. 2, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A few days since I was informed that a personal attack was to be made upon me by the New-York *Tribune*, in connection with a controversy pending between the Union Pacific, the Pacific Mail, and the Panama Railroad Companies. I did not then believe that a journal whose founder was my friend, and who had often been my guest, could be used for such a purpose. I was mistaken. On Tuesday last, when a motion for an injunction in a suit connected with the controversy aforesaid was pending, undecided, before Justice Donohue, such attack was made by an editorial article, imputing to me charges of an infamous character in connection with the sale of the Emma Mine and other transactions. That article was false in every detail. It was known to be false by those who wrote and published it. I partake of the aversion to libel suits common to Americans, but when a newspaper once reputable commits such an outrage, I have no alternative. An action for libel will be commenced against the authors of that article as soon as the complaint can be prepared, and I shall give the *Tribune* the earliest opportunity to investigate all the facts of my life, and to prove its charges or abide the consequences of failure.

I have permitted charges of impropriety in the sale of the Emma Mine to pass without reply, because an action was pending on the trial of which their falsity would be proved. The *Tribune* editors well know that in that suit the sworn testimony of every person connected with the sale of the Emma Mine has been taken, and that the effort to prove fraud or other impropriety in that sale has failed. The failure of proof has been so decisive that I have no hopes the plaintiffs will bring the suit to trial. But I intend to secure a public investigation of the facts connected with that sale, and I am quite content that the *Tribune* should become responsible for charges of fraud which the Emma Company, the party claimed to be injured, fails to prosecute.

The manner in which the *Tribune* obtained the material for the article, and the good faith of its editors, appear from the annexed note of my counsel. If that paper desires to know the facts about the sale of the Emma Mine and the opinion which the purchasers entertain of my conduct, they well know the evidence has been offered to their inspection. But they prefer to revive charges, the authors whereof are so utterly irresponsible that the London counsel of the Emma Company could not be induced to call them as witnesses. Yours respectfully,

T. W. PARK.

NO. 11 PINE STREET, Dec. 2, 1875.

DEAR SIR: The copy of Gen. Schenck's deposition in the suit of the Emma Mining Company against you was obtained by the *Tribune* under the following circumstances:

On Friday last two gentlemen from the *Tribune* office called at my office. They said the London correspondent of the paper had sent over "a copy of Gen. Schenck's examination in chief, but had not time to copy the cross-examination before the mail closed," and that he had written that the cross-examination could be procured from me. I replied that I would not furnish it without your consent, which, on application to you, they obtained. Believing their statement that they had obtained a portion of the deposition which could only have been procured from the London counsel of the Emma Company, or Gen. Schenck, a fact which involved their consent to its publication, I felt justified in giving them the rest of the paper, but they were so pressing to have it at once that I expressed my suspicions that some wrong use of it was intended and declined to furnish it until the next day. I returned the same answer to a pressing note from one of the editors sent me the same evening.

The London letter was published in the *Tribune* of Saturday, from which it was apparent that the statement made to me was not true. The correspondent did not have a copy of the examination in chief, but a partial synopsis of the paper copied from a London journal. When the application was renewed on Saturday, I replied to it by note, pointing out the error of the previous statement, and refusing the copy except "upon condition that you publish the whole deposition, or make no use of it whatever."

The reply of the *Tribune*, written on the back of my note, is as follows:

The within required assurance is freely given, and the *Tribune* will print the whole or no part of the deposition in the case alluded to.

W. F. G. SHANKS, City Editor.

Nov. 27, 1875.

On Tuesday the *Tribune* published fractions only of the deposition, consisting of isolated sentences and two contracts. My purpose in requiring the pledge, which the *Tribune* has disregarded, was to make it impossible for that paper to publish those contracts, without at the same time giving Gen. Schenck's account of them and the history of his connection with the Emma Company. I informed the agents of the *Tribune* that if that paper desired to do justice to the parties concerned, its editors could see the sworn evidence of every person in England connected with the sale of the Emma Mine, and thus become satisfied how completely the charges of fraud in that sale had broken down.

Yours truly, L. E. CHITTENDEN.

T. W. PARK, Esq., No. 7 Nassau street.

THE SPRING ELECTION FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World* of Sunday last contains an editorial bemoaning the probability of the passage by the next Legislature of a bill providing for the election of a Mayor and Aldermen for our City in the Spring. It has, however, no stronger objection to urge against that measure than that its probable effect would be to legislate Mayor Wickham out of office, and to supply his place with a Democrat elected by a coalition between the Anti-Tammany Democrats and the Republicans. "*Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*" It further supposes suggestively the possibility of such a bill being approved by the Governor.

My object in addressing you is to show that both the editor of the *World* and Gov. Tilden stand on the record committed in the most explicit terms to the justice, propriety and expediency of the measure referred to. Having been for years a constant reader of that able but erratic journal, I can say from memory that it has with more than its usual consistency urged in its columns the adoption of a charter in which the leading features were a municipal election to be held at a time different from the State or national election, and the vesting in the Mayor as head of the City Government of the power of appointment and control in respect to the various departments, and a consequent responsibility to the people for their action.

I cannot conveniently refer to the files of the *World* to sustain my assertion, but I have at hand an equally reliable witness to the fact in the person of Gov. Tilden himself.

In a well-known pamphlet, issued and widely circulated in the early part of 1873, entitled *The New-York City "Ring": its Origin, Maturity, and Fall, Discussed in a Reply to the New-York Times, by S. J. Tilden*, occurs the following paragraph:

"During the lull I had conferences with Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, then President of the Union League Club; Mr. Nordhoff, of the *Post*; Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*; Mr. Marble, of the *World*, and many others. I entered into no alliance with the 'Young Democracy' for future political power, and for weeks was ignorant even of their meetings. I did accept from Mr. Marble two invitations to attend consultations on a draft of a charter, and certain fundamental ideas, on which he and I insisted, were conceded. These were a separate Municipal election in each Spring, a new election before the executive offices should be filled, the subjection of all officers to a practical responsibility, and terms of office which should preserve to each successive Mayor his supervisory powers over the Government of which he is the head. These ideas were concurred in by the Union League Club, and by the other gentlemen I have mentioned."

The period referred to was the year 1870, previous to the passage of the Tweed charter of that year, and Mr. Tilden shows that at that time the editor of the *World* was in full accord as to his views on the subject of a new charter, not only with the leading Republican papers, but even with the Union League Club. He was then willing even to form a coalition with leading Republicans to secure to our citizens the right to have the question of municipal rulership submitted to them every Spring. With what consistency can he now object to the Anti-Kelly Democrats in the Legislature doing the same thing in 1876? The Court of Appeals has decided in the case of The People ex rel. Fowler vs. Bull, that the Legislature has not the power to extend the official term of an elective officer beyond the period for which he was elected. Consequently, in order to carry out the idea of the *World's* editor as to a Spring election, some one Mayor's term must be shortened. Why not then Mayor Wickham's as well as Mayor Hall's? Inasmuch as the election proposed would not naturally be held earlier than the middle of May next, and the newly-elected Mayor would not take his seat before the 1st of July, the *World* should not complain, for in that case Mayor Wickham would have enjoyed a term longer by six months than that which the *World* proposed to establish in 1870.

In advocating those changes in our Municipal Government the *World's* editor was right, and if he was sincere in the belief that such changes were needed, and would be for the permanent benefit of the community, he should not object if former political opponents have become convinced by his arguments, and are ready to inaugurate the reforms proposed by him. If the event now deplored by him in anticipation should occur; if the new charter should pass, and if an honest and independent Democrat, free from dictation at the hands of John Kelly or the *World*, should be elected Mayor, it would simply be the old story repeated of people building beautiful edifices for others to enjoy. In that event it is respectfully suggested to the *World* that a leader would be appropriate, recurring to its earnest efforts in favor of such a charter in 1870, while as its editor is fond of the classics, he might console his faction for the loss of official spoils by quoting the familiar lines beginning, "*Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves.*"

As to Gov. Tilden, it is scarcely possible to doubt that he would hail with pleasure the introduction of the measure which seems to alarm the *World*. He has shown by his record, both as a citizen and as the Chief Executive of the State, that he is always ready to sacrifice party to principle. As a citizen, he labored shoulder to shoulder with Republicans for the overthrow of his own party when controlled by the Tweed Ring. As Governor, in his speeches before the election, he expressly recommended to his Democratic friends to vote for good Republicans, even for the Legislature, in preference to objectionable Democrats. He is such a firm believer in the conclusiveness of the expression of the will of the people that he recognizes the fact that at the last election in this City the people have adopted his advice, and he doubtless acquiesces with pleasure and pride in the result. He has always been in favor of recurring constantly to the people as the source of all political power, and as he rendered valuable assistance to them in throwing off the shackles which a corrupt cabal had imposed upon them, he will no doubt applaud their recent effort by which they freed themselves from the arrogant dictation of one man, even though he claimed to be the personification of honesty. On this subject I quote Gov. Tilden's own language in a speech delivered before Tweed and his committee in the Senate, in which he very ably and eloquently urged the adoption of just such a charter as that which now inspires the *World* with so much dread.

"Mr. Chairman, I am not afraid of the stormy sea of popular liberty. I still trust the people. We, no doubt, have fallen upon evil times. We, no doubt, have had many occasions for distrust and alarm; but I still believe that *in the activity generated by the effectual participation of the people in the administration of the Government, you would have* MORE PURITY *and* MORE SAFETY *than under the system to which we have been accustomed.* It is in *the stagnation of* BUREAUS *and* COMMISSIONS *that evils and abuses are generated.* The storms that disturb the atmosphere clear and purify it. It will be so in politics and municipal administrations, if we only trust the people." (N. B.—The italics and capitals are Gov. Tilden's.)

After such a declaration, who will be so incredulous as to doubt that our Governor now sees in the whirlwind which swept this City on the 2d inst. a storm which has effectually cleared our political atmosphere from the miasmatic and malarious influences engendered by the self-constituted rulership of John Kelly?

But the Governor in the same speech places himself squarely on the record in favor of a separate Municipal election. He says:

"This charter is defective in another respect, in that it makes the election of charter officers coincident with that of the State and Federal officers. The Municipal election of a million of people is of sufficient importance to be dealt with by itself, and by so doing you avoid mixing of municipal interests with State and national interests."

It is such expressions as those quoted which lead me to believe that Gov. Tilden sincerely desires the reorganization of our local government in the particulars above indicated, and my knowledge of his character, derived from a friendship of many years' standing, convinces me that he will not hesitate to give to such a measure the benefit of his unqualified approval, even though its first effect might be that, through the verdict of the people, some of his political supporters might lose their hold upon the spoils. But if I am wrong in this, and if political expediency and the success of party are now the motive powers which control him, let him take a lesson in expediency suggested by his own language, and most emphatically taught by the vote in this City at the recent election. Let us avoid "mixing municipal interests with State and national interests." In times gone municipal interests have suffered from such a commingling. May not State and national interests suffer as well? A swindled, tax-ridden, and debt-laden community may consider an honest and efficient local Government as of paramount importance; may forget or disregard the ties of party allegiance, or may naturally decide that the party which presents the best local ticket is the one to intrust with the administration of the State or the nation.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875.

A RAILROAD INCIDENT.

A HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE FROM DISASTROUS WRECK—MIRACULOUS CONDUCT OF A SWITCH.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* of Saturday has the following account of the very queerest of railway accidents: It happened on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific at the Homestead Summit. The company has been grading a good deal at the Summit this year, cutting down the track on one side about fifteen feet at the deepest part. At this time the day trains keep the old or high track, so that the dirt train may not be interfered with in the cut. During the night the dirt train is set upon the high track, and the night trains over the road are run through the cut. Night before last came in John McChesney's train from the West—five coaches and two baggage cars. Of course they would run through the cut, which was approached at a twenty-five-mile rate. Crawford was drawing the train. The switch was set right, and the locomotive rushed into the cut. In an instant the engineer heard the alarm-bell ring, and whistled down brakes. Looking back to see what was up, he could see no train. The next thought was that the brakes might not respond promptly—it was down grade, and the coaches might come down upon him with a crash. He opened out and darted ahead to keep out of the way. As he did so he was amazed to see the coaches on the upper track, some fifteen feet above him, charging on the dirt train standing on the track a little way ahead. John McChesney was wide awake at the "down brake" whistle. The brakemen rushed to their places and turned down with all their might. The train was heavy and glided on with immense force, John knew. The train on this road being handled with air brakes, the old brakes are not always so effectively worked as when in constant use. But the boys handled them well, but couldn't stop in time to keep off the dirt train. It was feared that the collision might squabble the train, and perhaps pitch the whole concern into the deep cut below. But it was more fortunate. The forward baggage-car struck the rear dirt-car, and being set higher up passed along upon it, crunching up things until the trucks met. Then the train stopped. On looking out, about the first thing that John saw was that the locomotive was in the deep cut. Gone to smash? That was the first thought. Looking over to see the wreck, he found it was a tolerably lively one. Calling to his engineer, he wanted to know what was the matter. The engineer didn't know—his end of the train was all right anyhow; what was John doing with his coaches climbing about up there? Then they went back to the switch. It was set to the upper track. How had the locomotive and tender got upon the lower one? John said it beat him. Engineer looked beat too. Then they looked at the thing closer, and found that the target-pin was broken. That showed why the train had parted. The switch had been set for the cut; the locomotive and tender passed over, but before the forward wheels of the baggage car had reached the switch—even in the space of the shortest instant—in the twinkling of an eye, the switch had shifted, and the baggage cars and coaches glided along upon the upper track. Not a wheel had left the track, not a jar had been felt. It was the most miraculous railroad incident in all railroad history. Nor was the collision on the upper track more than that of a spent train. Scarcely a jar was felt by the passengers. The sleepers slept on undisturbed. The bending of the king-bolt was the principal damage. The train was reconnected, run back to Homestead Station, the damaged car switched out, and the train came in yesterday morning only an hour behind time.

CRUELTY TO A YANKEE GIRL.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* has this story of base deception: "A week ago last Saturday a young lady employed in the Tremont and Suffolk Mills expressed a desire to be married. A young man employed in the same room of the corporation, hearing the wish expressed, immediately stopped forward and said he would marry her, and suggested Sunday, Nov. 29, as the time of the wedding. She consented, but on a visit made to her by the proposed groom last Wednesday to remind her of her promise, she stated that her promise was made in jest, she supposing that his proposition was made in a similar vein. He responded that he was in earnest, and she then agreed to keep her pledge. Last Sunday, in keeping with her promise, she went to a place agreed upon, with friends, to have the ceremony performed, but her surprise was great, after long delay, that the bridegroom did not appear, and she returned home disconsolate."

A WEATHER PREDICTION.

Prof. Tice, according to the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, made the following prediction a few weeks ago: "The coming Winter certainly will not be an agreeable one. First, cold, really so, will set in about the 28th of November, and continue for nearly a week. It will be warmer about the 5th of December, and then cold for another week. It will be warmer from the 15th to the 18th, and then cold again. About the 26th it will be warm and about the 30th cold, very cold, until Jan. 6; then warmer till the 12th; then very cold to the 20th; then warmer for a few days, followed by cold weather till about the close of the month. The month of February will be very boisterous, generally warm, but short spells of intensely cold weather."

LAW REPORTS.

POWERS OF THE POLICE COMMISSIO

THE CASE OF A DISMISSED SERGEANT.

The power of the Board of Police Commi sioners to remove and discharge men employed i the Police force was fully discussed in the case o The People ex rel. Augustus Miller against the P lice Commissioners which was decided in the Ge eral Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Mille it seems, was a Sergeant of Police in this City unt Feb. 16, 1875. On that day he was removed by th Commissioners. A writ of certiorari was broug before the General Term to review the proceeding of the Commissioners, Miller alleging that ther was no investigation into nor examinati of the charges made against him. Mill was charged by Inspector McDermott wit playing cards in the rear of a liquor saloo at the corner of Sixtieth street and Eleventh aven on the 4th day of February last. He signed a prin ed admission of the truth of the charge and waive of trial. Afterward, however, and before the ca was on trial, he made a sworn statement, verified b four other affidavits, explaining his presence in th saloon at the time, and asking a trial of the charg against him. The General Term sustains the dec sion of the Police Commissioners. Presiding Justic Davis, who writes the opinion, says, among othe things: "I am at a loss to see why the admissio was not evidence. His subsequent verified denia and the affidavits accompanying the same, were n competent evidence of the truth of the facts state in them. The Commissioners were not bound t receive nor treat them as such. It wa the relator's duty to have appeare on the trial, which he had ample opportunity to d and to produce his witnesses for examination an cross-examination in due form. * * * By not a pearing he was in default, and sufficient evidenc was given by his admission to convict him on suc default." The refusal to grant a rehearing, while i was unnecessarily harsh and severe, the court did n deem came within the province of the Gener Term to review. Costs, however, from the circum stances of the case, were not awarded to the Com missioners.

Judge Lawrence, in a dissenting opinion, comment on the facts in extenso, and remarks: "To say tha a party accused, who has been led into an admi sion involving the sacrifice of the most sacred rights cannot be allowed to qualify, modify, or explain tha admission at any time before it has been acted upo seems to me to be a mockery of justice." His Hono strongly condemns the action of the Police Com missioners, and adds: "Further, as the Commi sioners convicted and dismissed Miller on his ow admission alone, they should have accepted his swor qualification of it, as they were not authorize t accept one part of his statement and reject the othe part."

THE TAXATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

WHAT PROPERTY OWNED BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS EXEMPT.

The decision of the Supreme Court rendered at General Term yesterday, in the case of the Ta Commissioners against the Female Academy of th Sacred Heart, is noteworthy as determining th quality and quantity of property belonging to edu cational institutions which is exempt from taxatio under the law. The academy owns about fift acres of land, given it by a lady. Five acres ar covered by the buildings belonging to the establish ment. Seven acres of the land is used as a vegeta ble garden, and the remainder of the plot is re served, according to the statement of the Directo of the academy, for the recreation of the inmate who number about 850. Seven acres o the land was exempted from taxation by the Commissioners, but the remainder wa taxed at the regular rate. The whol question in the case turned on the interpretation of the phraseology of the law exempting from taxatio educational institutions and the lots upon which they are built. The Commissioners claimed tha the clause in the act simply exempts the groun upon which the buildings are located and a cour yard of reasonable dimensions in comparison wit City lots. The defendants cited the cases of Unio College, Cornell University, and other kindred in stitutions holding larger tracts than they, as proo that the intention of the State was to exempt a land which was directly and properly used for edu cational purposes. Judge Daniels, who delivere the opinion of the General Term, coincided wit them, holding that the word "lots" does not mea "city lots" any more than it does "cemetery lots, but does mean the land as a whole occupied solel for the purposes of the institution. He concludes b saying that as it appears that all the land in ques tion is used for educational purposes, the whole o it is entitled to exemption from taxation. Presidin Justice Davis, in concurring in this opinion, adds that if it was in the judicial discretion of the Ta Commissioners, they should have used their discre tion in favor of combining education and exercise.

THE ADULTERATION OF MILK.

REBUKING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INSUFFI CIENT TESTS.

The General Term of the Supreme Cour rendered, yesterday, a decision in the case of Joh Kneib vs. The People. The case came up on appea from a certiorari. Kneib, it appears, was convicte in the Court of Special Sessions of keeping and ex posing for sale adulterated milk. He was fine $100 for the offense, and appealed from the sentenc The General Term has just reversed the judgmen of the Sessions. Judge Brady, in delivering th opinion, says: "The subject of adulterated milk i one of vast importance to the people of this City involving health and life. The vendor of such a article deserves, and should receive, punishment but the process by which the adulteration is deter mined should be free from doubt. If by tests mad by scientific men the lactometer or lactodensimete furnishes only questionable evidence of adulteratio it should not be regarded as sufficient to warrant conviction. There should be superadded evidenc which would remove the doubt, and if analysi be necessary for the purpose it should be mad The milk supposed to be adulterated and expose for sale can be purchased and so tested that th result must be certain beyond a reasonable doubt The testimony given on the trial herein, and pre scribed on this appeal, establishes clearly that suc a test can be made. It may be troublesome, bu the Board of Health seems to be vested with th necessary power to have it done, and the duty o protecting the community from the illegal traffic, o which it is a dangerous element, demands carefu and rigid scrutiny. When the proof is certain th punishment should be as severe as the law permits. This opinion is concurred in by Presiding Justic Davis and Judge Daniels, for the reason, as state by them, that the evidence is not sufficient to justif the conviction

THE LINEN CASE.

The entire session of the United States Dis trict Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, wa occupied in the direct and cross examination of R H. Reade, Director of the York Street Flax Spin ning Company of Belfast, Ireland, against whic the Government has brought suit to recove $100,000 in gold for alleged consignments of line goods at an undervaluation to the branch house i this City. The cross-examination occupied th greater part of the day. The witness stated tha some of the drills once sent to this country an marked second class were in reality of a better qual ity. On account of a failure in bleaching, the com pany was obliged to purchase to fill out the orde and in packing with the prime manufactures of th company, no discrimination was made in the in voices sent. The drills sent, Mr. Reade claime were invoiced at the market rates in Belfast, an he considered that he was perfectly conversant wit the markets at that place during the past fifteen o sixteen years. The defense claims that in the ex planation of Mr. Reade in the first part of his cross examination as to the second-class drills sent wit others of a better class, the alleged discrepancy be tween the invoices and the letter from the compan to its agents, which the prosecution endeavored t have put in evidence, is fully accounted for. Th trial will be continued to-day.

THE BARMORE WILL CONTEST.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the fur ther hearing of evidence in the Barmore conteste will case was had before Surrogate Hutchings. Sev eral witnesses were examined, the most importan testimony being given by Surgeon William Va Beuren, who, in consultation with the famil physicians, attended the testator during sever months preceding his decease. He testified tha Mr. Barmore was not afflicted with any disease that could affect his mind, and, to the best of hi knowledge, the testator was mentally competent to execute the instrument presented to the Surroga as his last will and testament. The case will b continued to-day.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO BE ARRESTED.

In the case of Duncan, Sherman & Co. against Margaret Katon, otherwise known as Ella Shaw, th General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday ren dered a decision affirming the decision of the cour below holding the woman under an order of arrest. One point raised was that the woman was marrie and consequently not liable to arrest. On this poin Presiding Justice Davis, who delivered the opinio of the court, held that the evidence of marriage wa insufficient. The second point raised in her favo was that she had not been guilty of a willful injur to person or property, and that under the provisio of the Code she could not be arrested in a civil sui for any other cause. This point is also overrule The affidavits in regard to the matter show that sh induced young Leslie, the absconding clerk of Dun can, Sherman & Co., to take $20,000 in gold certi cates from the firm. An injury to property, in th opinion of the court, did not mean an injury to th thing itself, but an injury to the right of the own To say, therefore, that, because the woman did n do any physical injury to the paper on which th gold certificates were printed and written, she wa not guilty of an injury to property, "would," the court thought, "be defining too technically for the benefit of crime."

THE CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

SEEKING TO ESCAPE PUNISHMENT—AN ALLEGED IMPROPER DRAWING OF THE JURY—A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The cases of William Ellis, William Thompson, and Charles Weston, the condemned negro murderers, were brought up on writs of error before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, and argued by counsel. Messrs. Kintzing and Mott, who had been assigned to defend the condemned men, urged, first, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer acquired no jurisdiction to try the indictment, which had been found and been pleaded to in the Court of General Sessions. Again, the defendants had interposed a challenge to the petit jury on the ground that the jury had been improperly drawn by Thomas Dunlap, instead of Douglas Taylor, the alleged true Commissioner of Jurors. To this the District Attorney had demurred, and this demurrer, it was claimed, was tantamount to an admission of the truth of the allegations of the defense. The Court had given judgment for the people on the demurrer. In Weston's case the additional point was raised that the Court of Oyer and Terminer had erred in refusing to appoint triers at the request of prisoner's counsel upon the challenge to the favor.

District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who represented the people, argued that, as regarded the transfer of the indictment, the step was perfectly legal and right. The act of 1855 provided for a review on the merits of all cases from the Sessions and from the Oyer and Terminer, whether there were any exceptions taken or not. The act of 1858 amended the act of 1855, so that the right of review without exceptions was restricted to cases tried in the General Sessions, so that the provision in relation to the transfer was not affected by the legislation. As to the next point, in regard to the effect of the demurrer, it was urged that this admitted the truth only of what was properly pleaded. The plea alleged that Douglas Taylor was Commissioner of Jurors, and that the jury was not drawn by him. The statute does not require that the Commissioner of Jurors should have anything to do with the drawing of the jury. The plea had further alleged that Thomas Dunlap was appointed by the Mayor Commissioner of Jurors, and acted as such in the procurement of the petit jury. By the admissions, therefore, of the plea Dunlap was, de facto Commissioner, and the question of his legal right to the office was not pertinent. Besides, the plea contained no statement of fact by which it appeared that the prisoner was, or might be, prejudiced; and, within the decision of the Court of Appeals, in the absence of any such allegations of prejudice, the prisoner could take no benefit from the challenge. Similar questions were raised in regard to the case of John Dolan, who was condemned to death in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Mr. Noe, and whose case was brought to the attention of the General Term in an application for a writ of error and stay of proceedings. The additional point was raised in this case that the Grand Jury was not properly drawn.

The Judges retired to consider these cases and returned to the court-room at a late hour in the afternoon, affirming the judgments in the cases of Ellis, Thompson, and Weston, and refusing the writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Dolan. An attempt will be made to carry up the former cases to the Court of Appeals, now in session. Counsel for Dolan will also make further endeavor to obtain a stay of proceedings. The case of Standermann, who is condemned to be hung on the 10th inst., was not brought before the court.

In the matter of Standermann and Dolan, who are to be hung next Friday, Sheriff Conner yesterday received the following letter from Gov. Tilden:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1875. }

William C. Conner, Esq., Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: In view of the executions to take place in your county during the coming month, the Governor directs me to call your attention to the statutes relating to the subject, and especially to the provisions of section 2 of chapter 258 of the Laws of 1835, prescribing the persons who may be permitted to witness the execution.

He expects that the statute will not only be literally complied with, but that the provisions will not be evaded by the unnecessary appointment of special deputies or otherwise. He deems this caution proper for the reason that it has come to his knowledge that upon previous like occasions, and in other States and counties, large numbers of persons, not allowed by law to be present, have been permitted to witness the dying agonies of the criminal. With respect to the details which are left by the statute to your discretion, the Governor does not doubt that you will take every pains to prevent the recurrence of those shocking scenes, which, in some instances in other States and counties, have, within the present year, disgraced the administration of justice and officers concerned.

I am respectfully yours,
CHARLES STEBBINS, Private Secretary.

The condemned men were watched yesterday and last night by Deputy Sheriff Upham and Fay; McSpedden, Schofield, and Campbell, and Burns, McNulty, and Hasson, in their respective watches.

THE CONTROLLER CANNOT SIGN LEASES.

A decision handed down in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday is of interest as defining, in one respect, the duties and powers of the Controller of the City. Two cases were decided. One was that of the People ex rel. the New-York Dispensary against Andrew H. Green, Controller, &c., and the other was that of the People ex rel. Mary A. Schauck, Executrix, &c., against the same. Both were appeals from orders granting writs of peremptory mandamus. In the first of these suits the court at Special Term sustained the demurrer of the relator to the return of the Controller, and ordered judgment thereon in favor of the Dispensary. In the second, the court quashed the return of the Controller as immaterial, and ordered a peremptory writ of mandamus. Both cases presented substantially the same question. The point was then made on behalf of the Controller that the duty of executing leases ordered by the Common Council did not appertain to his office, and that he could not be compelled by mandamus to execute such leases notwithstanding the fact that the Common Council by resolution had requested and authorized him to do so. The opinion of the court is delivered by Presiding Justice Davis, who goes very carefully over the law on the subject. By the charter of 1873 it appears that the Common Council are authorized to make or take any leases. This authority is only limited by a section which denies them the power of making any leases except such as are at a reasonable rent, and are for a period not exceeding five years. In all the statements in regard to the Controller's powers and duties, as given in the charter, there is nowhere conferred on him the power of making leases. The clerk of the Common Council is, however, required to sign all leases. It is not the Controller's duty to execute a lease, nor has the Common Council the power of compelling him so to do. The duty rests rather with the President of the Common Council and the Clerk thereof—with the latter more especially. The writs of mandamus are denied and the orders of the court below reversed in these cases.

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE DUTIES.

The case of H. Hermann & Co. against Chester A. Arthur, Collector of this Port, an action brought to recover the nominal sum of $120, alleged to have been paid as excessive duties, and paid under protest, was called yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. The defense claim that the duties were assessed on importations of cloths composed of calves' hair and cotton, but on which duties were assessed at the rate imposed on manufactures of cotton. The case was first tried last February, before Judge Shipman, when the Government claimed that the goods in question were composed of wool and subject to a duty of fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, and at this trial a verdict was rendered in favor of the Government, but Judge Shipman granted a new trial. Yesterday witnesses were called from England, manufacturers of the kind of goods in question, and they all testified that they made the goods and that they were composed entirely of calves' hair and cotton. This testimony had hardly been completed when District Attorney Bliss raised the point of law that the plaintiffs could not recover because cotton was not the component part of chief value in the goods. To admit of argument the jury was then discharged until this morning. The point was argued in Chambers at some length, Judge Shipman reserving his decision until to-day.

A YACHTMAN'S LIBEL SUIT.

Samuel Samuels, the Captain of a yacht, brought suit for libel against the *Evening Mail* newspaper, and recovered $2,500 damages. The case was appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which yesterday gave a decision reversing the verdict and ordering a new trial. The ground of reversal was that, as the only question was as to amount of money to be recovered, it was erroneous to exclude the offer of the defendants to show in mitigation that they had printed a retraction of the libel, and their further offer to show that Mr. Samuels himself had said that he was not greatly injured, and would willingly withdraw the suit, but that his lawyers had got control of it on a bargain to make what they could out of it. These matters, though not in justification of the libel, were yet in mitigation of it, and though not alleged in the answer, should have been let in.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.

One phase of the Taylor will case, now being contested before Surrogate Hutchings, was disposed of in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Rufus F. Andrews, it appears, was counsel for Mrs. Laura S. Taylor during all the earlier litigation. Recently, however, Mrs. Taylor has manifested a desire, to substitute the firm of Wingate & Cullen in his stead, and the latter have made motions to have themselves so substituted. In the main suit the court, on the petition of Mrs. Taylor, substituted Wingate & Cullen on her giving a stipulation to pay the moneys advanced by Mr. Andrews and the fees out of her interest in the suit. Mr. Andrews appealed from this decision. The court on appeal holds that as Mrs. Taylor is unable to pay anything, she ought not to be held to an attorney with whom her personal relations have ceased to be friendly. But, on the other hand, as there is no charge of misconduct against Mr. Andrews, he ought to be protected in his rights fully. This the order of the court below does not do. The General Term, therefore, modifies the order affirming the substitution of attorneys, but on condition that Mrs. Taylor assign a sufficient portion of her interest in the estate as collateral to secure the claims of Mr. Andrews, to be determined by a Referee.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY—PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, Dec. 3, 1875: Nos. 59, 69, 70, 72, 73, 81, 83, 85.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were heard:

No. 30.—*Norman Cox, Executor, &c., appellant, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondents.*—Argued by R. A. Stanton, of counsel for appellant, and by Isaac S. Newton for respondents.

No. 59½.—*The Excelsior Petroleum Company, appellants, vs. Maggie B. Lacy, respondent.*—Argued by W. H. Dickenson, of counsel for appellants, and by John E. Parsons for respondent.

No. 67.—*Seth B. Stitt et al., appellants, vs. William H. Little et al., respondents.*—Argued by Sterne Chittenden, of counsel for appellants, and by Joshua M. Van Cott for respondents. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CASES ARGUED YESTERDAY—LIEN AGAINST HOUSES BUILT UNDER SPECIAL CONTRACT—CONTEST FOR A JUDGESHIP—CLAIM FOR A FATHER'S CONFISCATED ESTATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following cases were argued:

No. 59.—*McMurray vs. Brown.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This is a suit brought by the appellee to enforce a lien for materials furnished for the erection of certain houses in Washington, the property of the appellant, alleged to have been delivered in pursuance of a verbal agreement made with her husband as her agent. The defense was that Brown had furnished the material to one Perkins, the builder of the houses, under a contract with the appellant, and who was by the contract to have one of them for building the other. It is therefore contended that Brown was not in a position to file a mechanic's lien at the date of the delivery of the materials, and could not afterward, and as his contract was a special one to take a house and lot instead of money for the materials, he had no claim to a lien in any case. The result of the case was a judgment for the appellee, and an appeal to this court, where it is contended that all the property not being the appellant's at the date of the delivery of the lumber, there was no lien, and that the special contract also works a failure of the lien.

James E. Edwards for appellant; E. L. Stanton for appellee.

No. 60.—*Kennard vs. State of Louisiana, ex rel. Morgan.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—Morgan and Kennard were contestants for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Morgan brought quo warranto, and the State court decided the case in his favor, under the "act to regulate proceedings in controversies between persons claiming a judicial office," passed, as alleged by Kennard, by the Pinchback faction then in power, nine days after the appointment of Morgan by Pinchback, as acting Governor, and to meet the emergency of the occasion. The writ of error insists that the statute is a summary one, and has deprived Kennard of office without due process of law, contrary to the Fourteenth amendment, as it denied him the right of trial by jury. It is also insisted that the statute is void because retroactive in its operation. The defendant in error contends that the proceeding in quo warranto was due process of law; that there is no vested right in the case to trial by jury, and that the act does not deprive Kennard of any defense which existed when it was passed.

T. J. Semmes, Robert Mott, and N. P. Chipman for plaintiff in error; Durant & Horner for defendant.

No. 231. *Home Insurance Company of New-York vs. Davis & Stronach.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Michigan.—This was a suit by the defendants in error to recover upon a policy of insurance. The question was upon the right of removal to the Federal Court. The State Court refused the company's application, and it is here contended that the judgment is justified because the petition was not sufficiently shown to be that of the corporation in not being attested by its corporate seal, and because the bond tendered never had been approved as "good and sufficient" by the court. It is here argued that neither of these conditions was necessary; the authority of the agent of the company need not be under seal, and the statute does not require the State Court to approve the bond. All that is required is good and sufficient security submitted on the printed briefs.

G. M. McCrary for plaintiff in error; Randall & Benedict for defendants.

No. 532.—*County of Moultrie vs. The Rockingtown Ten Cents Savings Bank.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—This was a suit upon bonds issued by the county in aid of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railway Company. The defense was that the subscription was never authorized, and that the bonds were never countersigned by the County Clerk, as required by law. The court below gave judgment for the defendant in error, and it is here contended that the facts proved and found by the court did not warrant the conclusion of law that the county was liable. Submitted on the printed briefs.

Henry, Pennell & Eden for plaintiff in error; Cullom, Scholes & Mather for appellant.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Abbott, Charles P. Thompson, Esq., of Gloucester; William W. Warren, Esq., of Boston, and John K. Tarbox, Esq., of Lawrence, Mass., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

On motion of D. B. Duffield, Frank H. Canfield, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 61.—*The Western Union Telegraph Company, appellants, vs. The Western and Atlantic Railroad Company.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. B. H. Hill, of counsel for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. J. H. Ashton for the appellants.

The important case No. 62, *Wallach et al. vs. Van Riswick*, appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was heard to-day. The case presents the question whether, under the act of July, 1862, as subsequently amended, the forfeiture of an enemy's lands for life by a proceeding in rem. divests him personally of all interest therein, present and future. The appellants are the children of the late Charles L. Wallach, of Washington, who was a brother of the ex-Mayor of that name, and was an officer in the Confederate Army during the war. In May, 1863, his real estate was condemned, as forfeited, under the act in question, for and during his natural life, and at the sale Van Riswick became the purchaser, he also becoming the owner of a deed of trust previously put upon certain of the property. After the war, Wallach and his wife conveyed the property in fee to Van Riswick for a valuable consideration, and the question now is whether Wallach had any estate remaining after the confiscation which he could convey, and also whether, Van Riswick being the Assignee of the deed of trust, the heirs of Wallach are not entitled to redeem notwithstanding his conveyance to Van Riswick. The court below held that the right of redemption was not sustained, and that there remained in Wallach after confiscation an estate in fee in reversion, after an estate in another during his own life, which he could sell and dispose of. It is here contended that nothing whatever, no property of any sort, remained in Wallach after confiscation; that the fee passed by the decree of condemnation to the United States, and there remained until divested by the terms of the act by the death of Wallach, and passed to his heirs. Besides maintaining the theory of the court below, the appellee insists that the subsequent pardon of Wallach restored his rights of property and reinstated him in the enjoyment of his former estate. To this it is answered that the question has already been decided the other way; that a pardon does not restore property or its proceeds which has been confiscated.

Pike, Johnson & Pike for appellants; T. A. Lambert and Durant & Horner for appellees.

PARTNERS WHO DISAGREED.

Some ten days ago Coffmann Simon, a merchant doing business at No. 265 Broadway, applied to Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, to obtain a warrant for the arrest of Judson G. Worth, of No. 183 Duane street, on a charge of embezzlement. The warrant being executed, Worth was brought to the Tombs, and released upon furnishing bail to appear in answer to the charge against him. On Wednesday he applied for a warrant to search Simon's place of business, alleging that the latter had stolen from him not only the books which were necessary to prove his innocence of the charge of the alleged embezzlement, but also three cases of cigars valued at $2,500. A search warrant was granted by Justice Flammer and entrusted to an officer of the Fourth Precinct to be executed. The officer, in company with Worth, entered the store of Simon, No. 265 Broadway, but he refused to allow the premises to be searched, even after the warrant was exhibited to him. The officer, seemingly baffled in his purpose, left the premises, but soon returned with a safe maker, who succeeded in bursting open Simon's safe, in which the stolen books were found. While the safe was being opened Simon repeatedly threatened the officer with civil suits if he permitted the operations on the safe. Having discovered the books, the officer and Mr. Worth proceeded to No. 54 Vesey street, where they found the missing cigars in the custody of Mr. E. Hess, to whose charge they had been committed by Simon. Mr. Hess claimed that he was Worth's agent, but this the latter emphatically denied. From as much as could be learned of the previous history of the dispute, it appears that the two contending parties had entered into partnership for the purpose of conducting a grocery or wine business. After a business relationship of some months' duration they quarreled and separated, Simon soon after bringing his charge of embezzlement against his former partner, the arrest above narrated occurring a few days afterward. The case is set down for examination today.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Westbrook has announced his intention of signing the order appointing a new Receiver for the Third Avenue Savings Bank to-day.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, in the case of Mrs. Sarah Brown against Daniel R. Lyddy and Joseph Carmier, decided yesterday that the District Court Justices have no jurisdiction in proceedings for forcible entry and detainer.

Louis Sperling yesterday filed an assignment for the benefit of his creditors in the County Clerk's office, making E. M. Sperling and Henry Rau his assignees. James D. McCleery filed a similar instrument, with Bartholomew J. Poole as assignee. Ferdinand Muller made an assignment to Henry Schneider, which was filed in the same place, and Bernhard Gardes assigned his property to Frederick Pfluger for a similar purpose to the above.

Several insolvents filed schedules with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Isaac M. Thatcher and Patrick Curran, who made an assignment of their property to George G. Brooks a short time since, report their liabilities at $10,686 86, their nominal assets at $7,020 98, and their actual assets at $6,590 98. Max L. Rau, who made an assignment to Joseph Frank, reports his liabilities at $106,954 79, and assets $57,226 99. The actual value of the latter is stated to be $41,758 88. The bond in the case is ordered to be for $42,000. Israel P. Warren, who assigned his property to William W. Wyman and Andrew L. Taylor, sets down his liabilities at about ten thousand dollars and his assets at $6,434 59. The actual value of the assets is stated to be $3,285 49. A bond for $3,500 was ordered in the case.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice Flammer, upon the complaint of Anthony Comstock, committed George H. Weeks, of No. 120 Third avenue, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer for vending obscene photographs.

At the Tombs yesterday, Justice Flammer committed Joseph Flynn, a bartender, in default of $1,000, to answer for attempting to steal a case of ladies' shoes valued at $110, from Michael Keogh, of No. 50 Beach street, who claimed to have caught him in the act.

Officer Kreamer, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday entered the premises No. 126 Chrystie street, and arrested the proprietor, Francis Steinle, for selling lottery policies. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was admitted by Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, in $1,000 bail to answer.

Peter and Patrick Handley, two brothers, who live by vending newspapers, were yesterday, arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Tombs Police Court on a charge of attempting to pick a gentleman's pocket. On hearing the evidence Justice Flammer discharged the younger, but concluded to commit the elder, who upon hearing the decision, turned round to his young brother and seeing that he had no overcoat took his own off, and said, with tears in his eyes, "Here, Pat, take my overcoat, it will keep you warm. I don't need it, for the prison is warm." The younger accepted the gift, and they then parted.

James Pierce, of Buffalo, yesterday applied to Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, for a warrant for the arrest of Leyman A. Bullard, of No. 13 South street, for keeping a gambling saloon at the premises named. The complainant, after visiting the place several times, had finally lost fifteen or twenty dollars at "draw poker," and then determined to arrest the proprietor. Bullard, who was afterward brought to court by the officer intrusted with the warrant, pleaded in his own defense that he had nothing to do with occasioning the loss. He merely rented the premises, and was ignorant of either the gains or losses of the parties visiting them. He was then held in $500 bail to answer for keeping a gambling saloon.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Josephine Smith vs. William J. Smith.—Judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Granted.—Loel vs. Williams; Matter of Stewart; Matter of Ross; Knecht vs. Lufft; Rusk vs. Sautler; Whitman vs. Mull; Bellmer, &c., vs. Feldhuson; Amerman vs. Bartow; Cauldwell vs. Scranton, (No. 4.)

Russell vs. Bauer.—Denied.

Motions Granted.—Solomon vs. Buddensick; Green vs. Lemarr.

Farwell vs. Soule.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Cobell vs. New-York Co-operative Cigar Manufacturing Company.—Bond approved.

Nathan vs. Waitzfelder.—Security in $500, &c.

Sharkai vs. Henkel.—Custody of infants awarded to the mother.

Matter of Shearer.—Same difficulty as stated.

Miller vs. Miller.—Granted; see order for stay.

Matter of Church of St. Joseph, of Yorkville.—Authority to the parties to apply should be under seal.

Dillont vs. Cavanagh.—Motion granted on payment of costs, defendant to either give security for debt or allow levy to stand.

Hagar vs. Clark.—The $100 collected should be deducted.

Matter of Post.—Must be referred. Who is the attorney?

Freligh vs. Board of Police.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Weeks vs. Sawrey.—Order to stand as it is.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Colton et al. vs. Fox et al., &c.—Judgment reversed and ordered to be entered in accordance with opinion, costs to the several parties to be paid by the Trustees out of the fund. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis. Judge Brady dissenting.

Dudley vs. Gould, &c.—Order reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Knight vs. Cunnington et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

National Bank of Fairhaven vs. The Phœnix Warehouse Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Embury vs. Sheldon et al.—Order affirmed with costs. Opion by Judge Brady.

Brown vs. Cromien et al.—Order affirmed without costs to either party. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Melcher et al., &c., vs. Fisk, &c.—Judgment modified by deducting the allowance and costs taxed less the disbursements and fees of witnesses and fees of the Referee, and affirmed for the balance without costs to either party; order to be settled on motion by Judge Brady. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Johnson et al. vs. The First National Bank of Hoboken.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Samuels vs. The Evening Mail Association.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Swift vs. Prouty.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Tuska vs. O'Brien, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Parrott vs. Colby.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Tallcott vs. Moore.—Order appealed from reversed, and order to be entered vacating the injunction, without costs on this appeal or on motion made before Special Term. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Phelan vs. Collender.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Schultz vs. Crane et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Martin, &c., vs. Hicks.—Order denying motion to set aside inquest and vacate judgment affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

N. Y. Dyeing and Printing Establishment vs. Beedell.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Kip et al. vs. New-Jersey and Harlem Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for the demurrant, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Bean vs. Benedict.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Opdyke vs. Prouty.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Judgments Reversed.—Green vs. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company; Green vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company; Green vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company, and Green vs. Republic Fire Insurance Company. New trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Powers et al. vs. Gross.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Dickes vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Kneif vs. The People, &c.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Winthrop et al. &c., vs. McKim, &c.—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered to be entered in accordance with opinion. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People &c., ex rel. Meyer vs. Asten et al., &c., and Heiser vs. Asten et al. &c.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements; writs directed to be issued requiring the Board of Assessors to hear and determine the claims made, and to make and file awards in case the damages claimed or any part thereof appear to have been occasioned by the improvement. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Presiding Judge Davis taking no part in the decision.

Ross vs. Ross et al. &c.—Surrogate's decree affirmed with costs to the respondents, the Executors. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Dennis vs. Charlick, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Martin vs. Lowenstein et al.—Order reversed with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Day vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Matter of Legendie vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Peterson vs. Beebe.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Hamilton vs. The People.—Judgment affirmed. (Judge Brady dissenting.) Opinions by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Brady.

Goettman vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinions by Judges Daniels and Brady, and Presiding Judge Davis concurring with Judge Daniels.

Sutton vs. Davis, &c.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, &c.—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide the event. Opinions by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Brady.

Dammann vs. Schulting.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, but without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Prouty vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 cost besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Rogers vs. Gould.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Robinson et al. vs. Norris.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Roosevelt et al. vs. Roosevelt, &c., et al.—Judgment modified by striking out or neglecting provisions which interfere with or control the discretion vested in the trustees by the power to make advances, and also such as declare that the advances may be continued until the trust estate in the relator's personal property may be wholly exhausted, and affirmed as modified, with costs to all parties to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Order to be settled by Judge Daniels.

Trubee vs. Alden.—Order modified so that the attachment be made to include such an amount only as will be equal to the difference between the amount of the bond given in Connecticut, in which case order to be affirmed. (Judge Brady dissenting.) Opinions by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. The Female Academy of The Sacred Heart vs. The Commissioners of Taxes.—Decision reversed, and order to be entered directing the Commissioners to exclude the real estate affected by these proceedings from the assessment list, but without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Daniels and Brady.

Kraft, &c., vs. The People, &c.—Conviction affirmed. Opinion by Judge Westbrook.

Howell vs. Van Siclen et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. (Presiding Judge Davis dissenting.) Opinions by Judges Daniels and Brady and Presiding Judge Davis.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.

Miller vs. The Board of Police.—Judgment affirmed, but without costs. (Judge Lawrence dissenting.) Opinions by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Lawrence.

The People ex rel. New-York Dispensary vs. Green, and *The People ex rel. Shauck, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Orders reversed and writs of mandamus denied. Opinions by Presiding Judge Davis.

Dannat et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

By Judges Brady and Daniels.

Eisner vs. Hamil et al.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Daniels, J.

Lewis et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed; opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Esternier et al. vs. Purdy et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to defendants appealing to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Grocers' Bank of New-York vs. O'Rourke.—Order reversed, with $10 costs besides disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Donovan vs. Hutchings, &c.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Donovan vs. Conner, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs to be adjusted. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Kelley vs. Matkam et al.—Order modified so as to allow motion to be renewed on other papers on payment of costs, and affirmed as modified without costs to either party on this appeal. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Martin, &c., vs. Hicks.—Appeal dismissed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Hicks vs. Martin, &c., and Martin &c., vs. Hicks.—Orders affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Duncan et al. vs. Katen.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Orders to be Settled.—McTytler vs. Green et al. and Asten et al.; Lane vs. Green; Yelverton vs. Green; Davis vs. Green.—Orders to be settled before the Presiding Justice on three days' notice. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Howland vs. Taylor.—Order to be modified as suggested in opinion; order to be settled by Judge Brady. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Matter of Gardiner, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Wolfstein, &c., vs. The People, &c.—Conviction affirmed. Opinion by Judge Westbrook.

Godfrey vs. Moser.—Motion to amend order granted, on condition that defendant stipulates that at the election of plaintiff the appeal taken to the Court of Appeals may be discontinued without costs, and that the stipulation given by the appellant be withdrawn, and in case of discontinuance of the appeal that defendant will pay the costs of printing the case on appeal. If defendant fails to give such stipulation within ten days the motion will then be denied, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Powers vs. Smith.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Clark vs. Coles et al.—Judgment for defendants on demurrer. Opinion.

Williams vs. Abbott.—Judgment for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Magnan et al. vs. Dinsmore, &c.—Proposed case and amendments settled.

By Judge Speir.

Porter vs. McGrath.—Proposed case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Matter of Stevenson.—Report of Referee confirmed and distribution ordered.

Granted.—Boyd vs. Boyd; Wright vs. Wright; Wright vs. Nugent; Owens vs. Wright; New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Hall et al. Application granted and reference ordered.

Gortendorf vs. Gortendorf et al.—Reference ordered.

By Judge Robinson.

Lanigan vs. The Mayor, &c.—New trial granted unless plaintiff accept offer in answers and to reduction of verdict accordingly. Opinion ordered to be settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
72—Williams vs. U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co.
76—Knubel vs. Kingsley.
113—Tetens vs. Bockman.
115—Smith vs. Wright.
119—Goodridge vs. Lane.
228—Davis vs. Simpson.
257—Andrews vs. Cox.
258—Belloni vs. B. H. Coal & R. Co., &c.
272—Sturges vs. Drew.
280—Duke vs. Guy.
281—Auffmordt vs. Goldstein.
282—Harrison vs. Gomperts.
284—Wilcox vs. Gluck.
285—Knapp Mfg. Co. vs. Harrison.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2486——— vs. ———.
3450—Boardman vs. Woolston.
3312—Levy et al. vs. Gillett et al.
3760——— vs. ———.
3254—Bonynge vs. Genet et al.
3712——— vs. ———.
2890—Whittlesey et al. vs. Hall et al.
3812——— vs. ———.
3743——— vs. ———.
Nos.
3248—Van Buren vs. Underhill et al.
3642—Willimantic T. Co. vs. Warren et al.
3032—Bogart vs. Klechner et al.
3774——— vs. ———.
3826—Runyon vs. Van Pelt.
3544—Holbrook vs. Broderick.
3364—Sherman vs. Solomon et al.
3758——— vs. ———.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 30.
All other courts have adjourned for the term.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 170 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,092 head, or 418 cars, of which 233 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 280 cars for the same time last week—a difference in receipts for the week thus far of 138 cars more—and 461 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day, and no sales since the last report, except to city butchers, of which all but about 50 head of common and thin stock have been peddled out; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; about four cars of shipping stock on sale will probably be shipped out to-morrow; Eastern dealers have all returned home. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, majority being through consignments, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,800 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week, and 11,800 head for the same week last year; the market was dull and slow, only 700 head having been disposed of at the opening prices of the week, leaving only 4 cars of Western Sheep unsold, the balance of fresh arrivals being through consignments; sales of Ohio Sheep averaging 105 lb., at $5 55; Michigan Sheep, averaging 89 lb., at $4 95@$5; 83 lb. at $4 75; 86 lb. at $4 65; Canada Lambs, averaging 73 lb., at $6 75; Canada Sheep, averaging 118 lb., at $5 25; Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 24,100 head, against 19,600 head for the same time last week, and 23,700 head for the same week last year; the market was moderately active; 200 head of Yorkers and 300 head of heavy Hogs, being about all the good quality stock offering, changed hands at prices ranging from $7@$7 15 for Yorkers, and from $7 25@$7 35 for heavy Hogs.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; market dull and slow, but prices steady; sales of smooth, well-fattened natives at $6 37½@$6 50, half-fattened do. at $4 87½@$5 50; other grades unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 29,000 head; market active and firm; good demand; sales of common at $6 25@$6 50; Packers at $6 75@$6 85; choice Bacon and light Shipping, $6 90@$7; extra grades, $7@$7 50; shipments, 3,700 head. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; good demand, and prices steady; sales, common to fair, $2 60@$3 75; good to choice, $4@$4 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12 11-16c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 2,826 bales; exports, to France, 1,758 bales; to the Channel, 1,700 bales; coastwise, 1,177 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 59,259 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 2,426 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,025 bales; coastwise, 646 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 43,059 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 4,060 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,762 bales; sales, 1,444 bales; stock, 60,810 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 8,160 bales; gross, 8,855 bales; exports; to France, 8,135 bales; to the Continent, 1,417 bales; coastwise, 2,551 bales; sales, 5,900 bales; stock, 187,951 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2.—Printing Cloths market steady at last quotations

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 W. U. T. C., 1900....97⅜	300 Mich. Cen.......58
1,000 N. W. C.G.G.B. 83½	200 do.......58¼
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅞	300 do.......58½
20,000 do.......105	200 do.......59
3,000 do.......105⅛	100 do......c. 59⅛
2,000 do.......105	100 do.......58¾
200 N. Y. C. & H....105⅛	100 do.......58⅞
3500 West. Un.......74⅞	600 do.......59
200 do.......74¾	400 do.......59⅛
600 do.......74⅞	100 do.......59
500 do.......75	100 do......c. 59
700 do.......75⅛	200 do.......58¾
500 do......c. 75⅛	300 do.......59¼
2650 do.......75	300 N. W. Pref.......53⅝
100 do......s4. 75	100 Tol. & Wab...s3. 5⅛
100 do......s3. 75	100 do.......5½
1300 Pac. Mail.......41⅝	200 Ohio & Miss...c. 17⅛
1000 do......b3. 41⅝	200 do......b3. 17⅛
700 do.......41⅜	200 Union Pac.......80
200 do.......41½	100 do.......80¾
900 do.......41⅜	100 do......s10. 80½
600 do......b3. 41¾	700 do.......81
500 Erie Railway.......15¾	500 do.......80¾
300 do.......15⅝	300 do.......80½
300 do......c. 15⅝	200 do.......80⅝
500 Lake Shore.......58⅝	100 do.......80¾
1500 do.......58¾	200 do......s10. 80¾
3000 do.......58⅞	100 do......s10. 80⅞
3800 do.......59	400 do.......81
6000 do.......59⅛	300 St. Paul.......35½
2500 do.......59¼	100 do.......35⅜
100 do.......59⅛	150 Han. & St. Jo.......21½
400 North-western.......38⅜	25 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 27
100 do......b30. 38⅜	200 Kansas & Texas. 8
200 do......s3. 38⅜	200 N. J. Cen.......104

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.......119¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......120½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.......117	1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.122¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..122	10,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.117½
	5,000 U.S.5s,'81,R.c.117

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.102½	100 Erie Railway.b. c. 15¾
1,000 Chi.& Alt. Inc.108½	200 do......b3. 15⅞
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.118	500 do.......15¾
5,000 St.L.J.&C.1st.100	200 Harlem......b. c.133
6,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, La Crosse Div. 96½	100 Ill. Cen......b. c. 94
	100 Un. Pac.b. c. s10. 80¾
10,000 Mil. & St. P.C. & M. Div. 87½	100 do......b60. 81⅛
	100 do.......81
1,000 Mil. & St. P. Con. S. F.......81¼	100 do......b3. 81¼
	100 do.......81
35,000 do.......81⅛	100 do.......80¾
25,000 do......b. c. 81⅜	600 do.......80⅞
5,000 C.&N.W.C.G.B. 83¾	100 do.......80¾
10,000 C.&N.W.I.bds.100	91 Mich. Cen......b. c. 59
5,000 C.&N.W.C.b.c. 98½	100 do.......59⅛
5,000 Mor.&Ess.1st Con., ex int..104¾	50 do.......59½
	600 do.......59¼
10,000 Long Dock bs.100	100 do.......59⅜
3,000 Lake S.Div.bs.101	100 do.......59⅝
2,000 Erie 4th.......93	100 do.......59½
1,000 Ind.,B.&W.1st. 28	100 do.......59¼
1,000 Ind.,B.&W.1st. 29	500 do......s3. 59¾
15,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.100½	700 do.......59⅝
4,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.113	100 do.......59¾
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.102	100 do.......59⅛
20,000 Cen. P. G. bs..107	100 do.......59¼
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105	200 do.......59⅝
2,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.100	200 do.......59½
5,000 do.......100⅜	10 Cl. & P. G'd..b. c. 90¼
7,000 do......b. c. 100¼	600 Mo. K. & T....b. c. 8
6,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 94½	2000 L.S.& M.So.b. c. 59¼
2,000 Alt. & T. H.Inc. 63	300 do.......59⅝
5,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. L. Div.......58	100 do......c4. 59¼
	700 do.......59⅛
10,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d......b. c. 35	600 do.......59⅛
	100 do......s5. 59⅛
3,000 Tol., P. & W. Con......b. c. 32	1800 do.......59
	200 do.......59¼
1,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st......b. c. 83	700 do......b3. 59⅛
	1500 do.......59¼
1,000 Bur., C.R.& M. 1st......b. c. 38	500 do......b3. 59¼
	200 do.......59¼
4,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st, cp. on.b. c. 32	200 do......b3. 59⅜
	2300 do.......59¼
20 Chatham Bank..139	100 Morris & Essex.......103⅛
1800 W. U. Tel....b. c. 75⅛	100 do......s3. 103½
200 do.......75⅛	60 do......s60. 103⅝
200 do.......75¼	100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 38⅜
30 do.......75⅜	300 do.......38½
700 do.......75¼	100 do.......38⅜
100 do......b3. 75¼	500 do.......38⅞
500 do.......75⅜	300 do.......38¾
3200 do.......75½	100 do......b3. 38⅜
2000 do.......75⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 53½
100 Quick. Min.......17	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 35⅜
40 Consol. Coal..b. c. 47	450 do.......35½
6 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 83½	100 do......b30. 35⅝
15 Adams Ex...b. c. 103	100 do.......35⅝
300 Pac. Mail...b. c. 41¾	100 do......b30. 35⅞
70 do.......41⅝	100 do.......35⅝
200 do.......41⅝	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pf......b3. 65⅝
300 do......b3. 41⅝	
1500 do.......41¾	100 do.......65¼
500 do......b3. 41¾	100 do.......65⅞
1300 do.......41⅞	200 P., F.W.& C.G'd.s3. 98¼
700 do.......41⅞	200 Del., L. & W.b. c.119⅝
1300 do......b3. 42	9 Chi. & Alt...b. c. 97
2100 do.......42	300 Kansas Pac..b. c. 15
600 do.......41⅞	200 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 21⅛
700 do......b3. 41⅞	100 do.......21¼
600 do......s10. 41⅞	100 do......b3. 21¼
100 do.......41¾	100 do.......21
2300 do.......41⅝	300 do.......20⅞
20 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.105¾	600 do.......20⅝
100 Ohio & Miss.b.c.c. 17½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 Dis. of C.3-65s. 67	2800 Lake Shore.......59⅛
32,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101	2300 do.......59
6,000 N. W. Con. C., Gold Bds.......83¾	700 do......s3. 58⅞
	200 do.......59
10,000 do......s15. 83½	2600 do.......59
6,000 do.......83¾	100 do......b3. 59
30,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 81¾	2200 do.......58⅞
5,000 Harlem 1st R.113	100 do......b3. 58⅞
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105	2300 do.......58¾
1,000 M. & St. P.1st, La C. Div.......96½	200 do......s5. 58⅝
	1500 do.......58⅝
100 West. Un......s10. 75¼	1700 do.......58½
300 do.......75⅜	500 do.......58¾
100 do.......75¼	1300 do.......58⅝
600 do......b3. 75⅜	100 St. Paul......c. 35⅝
200 do......s3. 75¼	100 do.......35½
400 do.......75¼	100 do......b3. 35¼
900 do.......75⅛	200 St. Paul Pf.......65½
500 Pacific Mail.......41⅝	100 do.......65⅝
100 do.......41⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.......17⅛
500 do......s3. 41⅛	700 do.......17
300 do.......41⅛	200 do......b3. 17
1400 do.......41	100 do......s3. 16⅞
200 do......b3. 41⅛	1500 do.......16⅞
400 do.......41¼	300 do.......17
100 Mich. Cen.......59⅜	100 Han. & St. J.......21
600 do.......59¾	100 do.......20⅞
100 do.......59⅜	300 H. & St. J. Pf.......26½
300 do.......59	100 do.......26¼
100 do.......59⅜	100 do.......26⅛
200 do.......59¼	200 do.......26
300 do......s3. 59¼	200 do.......25¾
100 do.......59⅝	400 Kansas Pac......s3. 15
25 do......s3. 59⅛	100 N. J. Southern.......1¼
100 do.......59⅛	200 Atl. & Pac. Pref.......4
100 do......s3. 59	500 North-west......s3. 38⅛
100 North-west. Pf.......53¼	200 do.......38⅜
200 do.......53¼	200 do.......38⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,500 U.S.6s, R., '81.119¼	10,000 U.S.5-20R.'68.119¼
5,000 U.S.5-20R.'65.116¼	6,000 U.S 5-20C.'68.123
10,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.116⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, R.,'81.116⅞
5,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.122⅝	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...122
15,000 do......b. c.122¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 66½	100 Quick. Min..b. c. 17
1,000 Ga. 7s, G. bds.100	300 Erie Railway.b. c. 15⅞
11,000 Cen. P. G. bds.106⅞	400 Harlem.......133
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San. Joaq. B. 89½	100 Mich. C..b.c.s30. 58¼
	100 do.......59⅛
12,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 94½	100 do.......59¼
5,000 Chi.,B.& Q.8s.118	100 do.......59⅛
5,000 C. & R.I.&P.7s.110½	100 do.......59⅜
2,000 Mil.&St.P.1st, La C. Div. 96	100 do.......59⅞
	100 do.......59⅝
1,000 M. & St.P., I. & M. Div. 84	100 do.......59⅛
	300 do......s60. 58½
1,000 L. & W. B.Con. 96¼	700 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 58¾
10,000 Long Dk. bds.100	900 do.......58⅝
11,000 N.W.C.C.G.B. 84	3100 do.......58⅞
1,000 N.W.C.R.G.B. 83½	1300 do......b3. 59
3,000 P. R. of Mo.1st. 83	2100 do.......59⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 58	200 Union Pac...b. c. 80
	100 Ill. Central..b. c. 93⅞
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101	100 C. & N.W..b.c.s3. 38⅜
5,000 do.......100⅜	200 do.......38⅞
1000 Mar., a. p......b.c. 7¼	300 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 53¼
100 Mar. Pf., a. p...b.c. 7⅜	100 C., C., C. & I..b.c. 57
10 West. U. Tel.......75	100 C. & R. I..b.c.b3.105¼
1700 do......b.c.s3. 75¼	100 C.,M.&S.P..b.c.s3. 35⅝
100 do......s5. 75¼	300 Chi., M. & S. P. Pf......b.c.s3. 65⅜
600 do.......75¼	
100 do......s3. 75⅛	1300 do.......65⅝
1000 do.......75⅜	100 N. J. South...b.c. 1
10 do.......75⅜	700 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 17
900 do.......75⅛	100 do.......17⅛
15 Amer. Express...60⅛	200 do.......17
16 do.......60¼	300 do......b3. 17⅛
600 Pacific Mail...b.c. 41⅜	100 Han. & St.Jo.b.c. 20½
100 do......b3. 41⅜	100 do.......20⅜
100 do......s3. 41¼	100 do......b3. 20⅜
1100 do.......41⅜	200 do.......20½
300 do......c. 41⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 25⅝
700 do.......41½	100 do.......25¼
100 do......b10. 41½	100 do.......25⅞
200 do.......41½	400 do.......25¾
10 Mo., K. & T... 9	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 M.&S.P.C.S.F. 81¾	700 Erie Railway.......15⅞
13,000 Union Pac. 1st.105	200 Mich. Central.......59⅛
4,000 N.W.C.C. G. B. 84	100 do......b3. 59⅝
200 Mar., a. p.......7¾	100 Union Pacific.......80
200 Western Union.......75⅛	100 Illinois Central.......93⅛
100 do......b3. 75⅝	100 Rock Island.......105⅜
100 do......s3. 75⅝	200 North-western.......38¾
100 do......b3. 75⅝	400 do.......38⅞
400 do.......75⅛	100 do.......39
300 do.......75⅝	200 North-west'n Pf.......53⅝
700 do.......75⅝	200 do.......53⅞
200 do.......75⅛	100 do......b3. 54
200 Pacific Mail.......41⅛	100 St. Paul.......35¾
600 do.......41⅜	200 Morris & Essex.......103⅛
200 do.......41⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.......17¼
500 Lake Shore...b3. 59¼	10 Han. & St. Jo.......20⅛
400 do.......59	100 do.......20¾
200 do.......59	100 do.......21
700 do.......58⅞	100 do......b3. 21⅛
1000 do......b3. 59	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.......26¼
500 do......s3. 59	100 do.......26⅜
200 do.......59⅛	100 do.......26½
25 do.......59⅜	50 Pacific R. of Mo.......12⅛
1000 do.......59⅛	100 do.......12¾
1000 do.......59⅜	

THURSDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange was somewhat smaller than yesterday, but an improved tone characterized the dealings. The transactions reached 154,000 shares, of which 61,000 were in Lake Shore, 27,000 in Pacific Mail, 22,000 in Western Union, and 10,000 in Michigan Central. Before midday the market was strong, and prices advanced from ½ to 1½ ₱ cent., but the improvement was afterward partially lost. Toward the close of the day a firmer feeling again prevailed and a recovery in some shares was effected. The widest fluctuations were in Michigan Central, which closed at 59⅞, after opening at 58 and rising to 59⅞. Lake Shore ranged between 58½ and 59⅜ and Western Union between 74¾ and 75¾, both stocks closing at the highest point. Union Pacific opened and closed at 80, selling in the interim as high as 81¼. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 41 and 42, selling at 41⅝ at the close. Hannibal and St. Joseph Common declined to 20⅜ and the preferred to 25½, but the last sales were at a recovery of ¾@1 ₱ cent. In the late dealings Chicago and North-western and St. Paul were conspicuously strong, the former advancing to 39 for the common and to 54 for the preferred, and the latter to 35¾ for the common and 65⅞ for the preferred, on the increased earnings of both roads. The Chicago and North-western gained in November $153,000, the last week alone showing an increase of $80,000. October was also a very good month, the gross earnings reaching $1,558,000, and the net earnings $486,000. The St. Paul earnings for November were large, and $200,000 in excess of last year. The improvement in Michigan Central was partially due to an announcement that the Directors had elected Mr. Samuel Sloan Vice President, and that the Boston agency had been removed to New-York. It was announced to-day that the meeting of representatives of the trunk lines yesterday was harmonious, and that the present friendly relations are likely to continue in the future.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch are preparing a plan for the reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which will aim to give justice to all classes of bondholders and creditors. This plan will probably be submitted for signatures in a few days, and until it is made public all parties in interest would do well to defer any action in the premises.

The early business in the money market was at 5½@6 ₱ cent., but in the afternoon there were increased offerings of capital, and the demand was promptly met at 4@5 ₱ cent. It is not likely that high rates for money will rule for any considerable length of time, the present advance having been brought about by a the calling in of loans preparatory to the payment of taxes to the City Government. Several millions of dollars are in this way locked up, but the money is already being disbursed for interest and to pay off the revenue bonds already due, so that it will speedily find employment in its accustomed channels. The currency movement from this centre is now chiefly to the hog-packing sections, but the amounts sent are comparatively small, as hog products have not yet begun to move freely. No stringency of the money market is apprehended from this source. In discounts the amount of business done was light. Prime names are sought after at 6@7 ₱ cent. Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars national bank notes were received for redemption at Washington to-day.

The foreign advices reported the London money market well supplied with funds. The minimum rate at the Bank of England remains at 3 per cent., but in the open market three months' discounts are 2½@2⅝ per cent. The bullion in the Bank increased £116,000 during the week ending Wednesday, £522,000 having been withdrawn on balance to-day. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 39⅜ per cent., against 43¼ last week. Consols advanced to 93⅜@93½ for money, and to 93½@93⅝ for the account, but closed at ⅛ per cent. decline. United States Bonds were dull and a shade lower. Old 1865s closed at 103⅜@103⅝; 1867s at 109¼; 10-40s at 105½@105⅝, and New 5s at 104⅜@104½. To-day's advices state that there were several small failures at the Stock Exchange yesterday, which was the last day of the regular semi-monthly account. The specie in the Bank of France increased 2,278,000 francs during the past week. Foreign exchange was quiet at $4 83@$4 83½ for prime bankers' long, and at $4 86½@$4 87 for short sterling. Gold advanced from 114⅞ to 115¼, but subsequently reacted under a free selling movement, and the final dealings were at 114⅞. The loan market was easy, and holders of gold paid from 1 to 4 ₱ cent. to have it carried, a few loans being made free of interest.

Government bonds were firm and in good demand. In railroad bonds the transactions were large, especially in the Pacific, Chicago and North-western, and Milwaukee and St. Paul. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold advanced to 84, and Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated to 81¾. Harlem firsts were firm at 113, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s at 118. Michigan Central 7s sold at 100½@101. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts advanced to 32. State bonds were steady, except for District of Columbia 3-65s, which declined to 66½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$335,098 00
Gold payments	1,302,559 55
Gold balance	42,381,408 64
Currency receipts	1,344,266 33
Currency payments	801,303 96
Currency balance	41,976,214 72
Customs	211,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 2.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	115	114⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117¼	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122⅞	122⅝
Bills on London	$4 83@$4 83½	$4 83@$4 83½
New-York Central	105	105¼
Rock Island	105	105⅜
Pacific Mail	41⅜	41⅝
St. Paul	35½	35¾
St. Paul Preferred	65⅝	65⅝
Lake Shore	58¾	59⅜
North-western	38¼	39
North-western Preferred	53¼	54
Western Union	74⅞	75¾
Union Pacific	80	80
Wabash	5½	5½
Del., Lack. & Western	119½	119⅝
New-Jersey Central	104⅛	104½
Panama	126½	126½
Erie	15½	15⅞
Ohio	17¼	17¼
C., C. & I. C.	4¼	4¼
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105¼	105⅛	220
Harlem	133	133	700
Erie	15⅞	15⅝	2,800
Lake Shore	59⅜	58½	61,325
Wabash	5½	5½	200
North-western	39	38½	4,100
North-western Preferred	54	53½	1,400
Rock Island	105⅜	105¼	400
Fort Wayne	98¼	98¼	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35¾	35⅜	2,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	65⅞	65⅜	2,300
Morris and Essex	103⅝	103⅛	550
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119⅜	100
New-Jersey Central	104½	104	100
Michigan Central	59⅞	58	10,651
Illinois Central	94	93¼	300
Union Pacific	81¼	80	4,500
C., C., C. and I.	57	57	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅛	20⅜	2,750
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	27	25⅞	1,900
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅛	16⅞	4,600
Missouri Pacific	12¾	12¾	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4	4	200
Western Union	75¾	74¾	22,000
Pacific Mail	42	41¼	27,470
Quicksilver	17	17	100
Mariposa	7¾	7¼	1,200
New Jersey Southern	1¼	1	200
Kansas Pacific	15	15	700
Kansas and Texas	8	8	800
Total sales			154,326

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	121½	122
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119⅛	119⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123¾	124
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	115½	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	115½	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116¼	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅝	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	116⅞	117
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	120¼	120½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119¼	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅛	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122¾	123
United States 10-40s, registered	117¼	117½
United States 10-40s, coupons	117½	118
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅞	117
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117¼	117⅜

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $35,000 for interest and $1,195,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$39,183,000
Gold balances	1,347,525
Currency balances	1,436,481

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$96,906,040
Currency balances	4,933,672
Gold exchanges	9,204,265
Gold balances	806,433

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded.	34
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.is.	10
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	10
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O.	10
Connecticut 6s	106
Georgia 6s	92
Ga. 7s, new bonds	102¼
Ga. 7s, indorsed	99
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	99¾
Indiana 5s	103½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	103½
Illinois coup. 6s, '78	103½
Illinois War Loan	103½
Kentucky 6s	103½
Louisiana 6s	38
La. 6s, new bonds	38
La. 6s, N. F'g Debt	38
La. 7s, Penitentiary	38
La. 6s, Levee bonds	38
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	38
Michigan 6s, '78-9	103½
Michigan 6s, '83	106
Michigan 7s, '90	119
Mo. Fd. bs. due '94-5	102½
L.B. due '81 to '91 inc.	102⅜
Asy. or Un'ty due '92	101½
Han. & St. Jo. due '76	101½
Han. & St. Jo. due '86	101½
Han. & St. Jo. due '87	101⅜
N. Y. Reg. B. L'n	107¼
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n	107
N. Y. 6s, G. Reg. '87	111
N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1891	121
N. C. 6s, old, J.& J.	16
N. C., N. C. R., J.& J.	48
N. C., N. C. R., A.& O.	48
N. C. N. C. R., C. off, J.& J.	30
N. C. N. C. R., C. off, A&O	30
N. C. Fund. Act, 1866.	9
N. C. Fund. Act, 1868.	8
N. C. N. bds., J. & J.	8
N. C. N. bds., A. & O.	8
N. C. S. Tax, class 1.	3½
N. C. S. Tax, class 3.	3⅜
Ohio 6s, 1875	109½
Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Ohio 6s, 1886	108
Rhode Island 6s	106
South Carolina 6s	32½
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	32
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	32
S. C. Fund. Act., '66.	32
S. C. L. C., '89, J.& J.	32
S. C. L. C., '89, A.& O.	32
S. C. 7s of 1888	33
S. C. non-Fund. bds.	5
Tennessee 6s, old	45
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	44½
Tenn. 6s, new series.	44¼
Texas 10s of 1876	102
Virginia 6s, old	37
Va. 6s, N. bds., 1866	38½
Va. 6s, N. bds., 1867.	38⅜
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	72
Va. 6s, ex mat'd C.	67
Va. 6s, Cons. 2d S.	45
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9
D. of Col. 3 65s, 1924.	66

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	113½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	19
Bos. H. & Erie Guar.	18½
B., C. R.& M. 1st 7s G.	36½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	31½
Chic. & Alton inc.	107
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	117
C., B. & Q. con'd 7s.	109½
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.	110½
C., R.I.& P.S.F.16s '95	99
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	113
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st c.	107½
C. R. of N. J. con.	105
Lehigh & W. B. c. g.	93
Am. Dock & Imp. bs.	100⅛
M. & St.P. 1st 8s P.D.	113
M.&St.P. 2d 7 3-10 P.D.	94
M.&St.P. 1st 7s G.R.D.	91
M.&St.P. 1st $7s G.R.D.	87½
M.&St.P. 1st, La C.D.	96½
M.&St.P. 1st I. M. D.	84
M.&St.P. 1st. I. & D.	81⅛
M.&St.P. 1st H & D	81½
M.&St.P. 1st C.& M.	87½
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	81¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104½
C. & N. W. Int. bs.	99
C. & N. W. Con. bs.	98
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	100½
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	83¾
C. & N. W. R. G. bs.	83
Gal. & Chic. Ex'n.	105½
Peninsula 1st Conv.	93
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	100
Winona & St. P. 1st.	77
Winona & St. P. 2d.	55
Morris & Essex 1st.	115
Morris & Essex 2d.	108½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	105½
Mor. & Es. 1st, C. G d.	104⅜
Erie 1st, Extended.	105
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.	101¼
Erie 4th 7s, 1880.	92½
Erie 5th 7s, 1888.	91
Long Dock bonds.	99½
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	79¼
Ind., B. & W. 2d.	12
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.	100⅝
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	105
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Cl. & Tol. n. bs.	102
Cl., P. & A. o. bs.	105
Cl., P. & A. n. bs.	101½
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs.	101½
Buff. & Erie n. bs.	100
Buff. & State L. 7s.	102
Lake Shore div. bs.	100
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	103
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	102
Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	94½
Mar. & Cin. 1st.	106
Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	101
M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S.F.	113½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	102¼
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	120
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	116½
Harlem 1st, 7s, R.	112½
North Mo. 1st.	89
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93½
Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93
Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	68
Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	107
Cen. Pac., S. J. br.	89½
Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st.	91
Cen. Pac. S. A. bs.	112
Cen. Pac. L. G. bs.	90
Western Pac. bs.	97
Union Pac. 1st bs.	104⅞
Union Pac. L. G., 7s	100¼
Union Pacific S. F.	94½
Pac. of Mo. 1st.	83
P. 7s, g'td by Mo.	102½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	114⅝
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	108
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	100¾
C. & P. 4th, S. F'd.	102½
C., C. & I. 1st.	49
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	93
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	78
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	68
Tol., P. & W. 2d.	32
Tol., P. & W. C. 7s.	32
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	80
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	57½
Tol. & Wab. 2d.	50
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bs.	7
Han. & Naples 1st.	30
Gt. West. 1st, 1888.	73
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	41
Laf., B. & Miss. 1st.	61

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150
American Exchange	118
Chatham	139
Chemical	1600
City	300
Commerce	121¾
Continental	89
First National	200
Gallatin National	131
Importers' & Traders'	197
Manhattan	150
Merchants'	123
Nassau	103
New-York	132¼
Ninth National	80
North America	100¼
Republic	84
State of New-York	104

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	106⅛	*106½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	135	135⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	51⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	62⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	44¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20	..
Northern Central Railroad	31½	33
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	107	107⅛

*Ex interest.

It is announced that Mr. Joseph Drexel will retire from active business on Jan. 1, and that his place in the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. will be taken by E. P. Fabbri, of the well-known South American firm of Fabbri & Chauncey.

The National Trust Company of the City of New-York has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable on and after Jan. 4 prox.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.

C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 2.—Flour dull. Wheat generally unchanged but some sales rather lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 06½; No. 2 do., $1 03@$1 03⅛, spot; $1 04@$1 04⅛, seller January; No. 3 do., 87c.; Rejected, 73c. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 46⅛c.@46¼c., spot; 45⅞c. bid, seller December; 44⅞c., seller January; Old Rejected, 43c.; New, 39c.; High Mixed, 46¼c. Oats steady and unchanged. Barley—Buyers and sellers apart; 85c., spot; 85c., seller February. Rye dull. Pork dull and prices have declined; sales at $19 20@$19 25, spot; $19 05@$19 10 seller December; $19 10@$19 12½, seller January. Lard in good demand but at lower rates; $12 20, spot; $12 35, seller February. Bulk Meats easier, but in good demand; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅜c. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat decidedly lower, at $1 02½, December; $1 03½@$1 03⅝, January. Corn easy and a shade lower, at 45⅝c., December; 44c., January. Oats ⅛c. lower, at 30c., December. Pork—Options lower; $19 25, cash; $19 02½@$19 05, the year; $19 07½, January. Lard easy at $12 15@$12 25, cash; $12 15@$12 17½, December.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45@$1 46, cash; $1 46, December; $1 56, February; No. 3 do., $1 28½ bid. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 mixed, 42½c.@42⅝c., cash; 42⅝c., December. Oats opened higher; No. 2, 34½c.; closed at 33⅝c. bid, cash. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork lower at $20 50. Lard firmer and held higher; 12⅛c. asked. Dry Salted Meats nominally lower; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c., loose, five to fifteen days in salt. Green Meats nominally lower; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10c.; Hams, 10c. Bacon—No transactions. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 12. Hogs dull; Yorkers, $6 40@$6 60; packing, $6 75@$7 05. Cattle dull for all grades below good; sales good to choice Native Steers, $5 25@$6; medium to fair, $3 50@$5; common, $3 25@$3 50; Cows, $2 50@$3 50; Stockers, $2 50@$4; Feeders, $4@$4 37½; good to choice Texans, $3 50@$4; medium to fair, $2 80@$3 40; common, $2 25@$2 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 7,000 head; Cattle, 1,300 head.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but steady and unchanged. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; old, 58c.@60c.; new, 48c.@50c. Oats quiet, but steady at 39c.@43c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 10. Rye dull at 78c.@80c. Pork—Demand good for future delivery; $21 spot or buyer February. Lard easier, but good demand; Steam, $12 37½@$12 40, spot; $13 buyer February; Kettle, $13@$13 25. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged; nothing doing. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green Meats in fair demand, but at lower rates; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 10c.; Hams, 10¼c.@10⅝c., heavy and light. Hogs dull and lower; common light, $6 25@$6 75; fair to good Packing, $6 85@$7 15; choice heavy, $7 20@$7 25; about 20,000 head on sale; large number unsold; receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, none. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 10. Butter steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 3,950 bbls.; Corn, 7,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. Flour unchanged; trade light. Wheat dull; sales 400 bushels White Michigan at $1 38; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee State at $1 22; 400 bushels No. 3 do. at $1 10. Corn dull; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 64c. in Railroad Elevator; 1,700 bushels do. at 63c. Oats nominally 40c. for No. 2 Western. Rye nominal; Milwaukee offered at 80c. Barley inactive; holders firm. Pork quiet at $22 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13½c. Highwines nominally $1 15.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White do.; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; extra White Michigan, $1 55. Corn quiet at 71c.@72c. Barley firm; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at $1 06; 2,000 bushels State at 95c. Corn-meal—Bolted, $30; Unbolted, $29. Millfeed—Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $27@$28.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 05@$1 25. Corn quiet but steady at 62c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull; new Mess Pork, $21 50@$21 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11⅛c. Lard—Tierce, 14c.@14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 10. Bagging easier, but not quotably lower.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2.—Corn easier at 54c.@58c. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 47@$5 48 for commercial, $5 52 for bank. Gold, 115¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 2.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin firm at $1 42½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 70.

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU, (German Opera.)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel. Afternoon at 2:30—CONCERT of the Philharmonic Society.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett Mr. H. J. Montague. Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Rosa Rand.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—L'ABIME, (French Drama)—Mr. Charles Fechter.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. William Parsons—"George Stephenson."

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We shall soon have Congress and the State Legislature both in session, and the hard work of the Winter will begin. The Speakership of the House of Representatives is still the subject of active intrigue among the Democrats, and the present signs lead us to suppose that Mr. RANDALL will be the winner in the contest. There seems to be no doubt that the influence of "Col." TOM SCOTT, who is destined to figure prominently before the public this Winter, will be brought to bear in favor of Mr. RANDALL. With regard to the State Assembly, there is not likely to be any dispute about the Speakership. The most generally efficient member of that body is Mr. HUSTED, and he will undoubtedly be chosen to fill the post which he occupied two years ago to the satisfaction of the public and the Legislature alike. It will be an important session, and a man of Mr. HUSTED's experience and ability will be very necessary in the Speaker's chair. The important work of selecting committees can safely be intrusted to his hands.

It is eleven years ago since the Russians made their first decided advance into the Khanate of Khokand, and announced in Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S famous circular to foreign powers that the boundaries of the Empire had at length been fixed "in so final a manner" as to leave no further room for the "dangerous and almost inevitable complications" which had resulted in a constant advance of military outposts. The ink was hardly dry on that circular before the Russian Generals found it necessary to acquire new territory, and now after Khiva and Bokhara have been humbled, the scene of operations has shifted again to Khokand and the patrimony of the Sultan BABER is as good as annexed to Russia. But even that consummation will certainly not lead to the frontiers of the Empire being fixed in so final a manner as to avoid further complications with the unruly tribes on the Russian front.

There seems to be only a slight prospect of relief from the present severe cold. Compared with last year, the average temperature is more than fifteen degrees lower. Inland navigation is practically at an end, and the annual problem of frozen water-pipes is already forced upon people who live in the country. The list of coast disasters is already very large, and much suffering has resulted from the intense cold which has overtaken the unfortunate shipwrecked. It may interest those who want to know where the cold comes from, to be told that that industrious newspaper correspondent, "G. W. B.," temporarily overlooking the obstructions of New-York Harbor, declares that the "cold wave" is not a wave at all. "G. W. B." says that the cold descends upon us perpendicularly, as the rain falls in Summer. This reassuring statement is commended to a suffering public.

A promising field in which to open the "campaign of investigation" that our Democratic friends are pledged to, is suggested by our Washington dispatches. It embraces the contest for the Speakership. It seems that some very ugly things have turned up in this connection. Not only are the contending candidates, or their friends, making numerous bargains for places on the prominent committees, but methods of much coarser corruption are reported to be in use. That money is at hand is confidently stated, and, with a truly Pennsylvanian instinct, the RANDALL men declare that it is the "free-traders" who have supplied it. The amount of money which these designing people have disbursed in this country for various purposes, from the purchase of newspapers down to the buying of Congressmen, is—if we may trust the suspicions of Pennsylvania—something quite astonishing. The Democratic caucus will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, so that there will only be some thirty-six hours more of what has been one of the most discreditable contests of its kind that the capital has ever seen.

If Commissioner FITZ JOHN PORTER had devoted to the details of his department the time and ingenuity wasted over hunting up the "record" of Controller GREEN in the Park Department, he would have probably been able to do the public some service. It is a totally irrelevant question so far as the interests of the taxpayers are concerned, who is responsible for planning up-town improvements. The question is, are those now in progress conducted with the slightest regard either to economy or public necessity. Gen. PORTER would find it very hard to justify the Boulevard and other works on either of these grounds, and that being so, it is his obvious duty to recommend their discontinuance. Since he has exhibited courage enough to refuse to pay City laborers at the old rates, why does he not go a little further and refuse to remain any longer responsible for the conduct of subordinates in whose selection he has no share, and for the waste of public money on works which he finds it impossible to defend? His term of office has but a few weeks longer to run, and as his chances of confirmation for a new term by the Board of Aldermen are exceedingly slim, it would be a very cheap piece of heroism for Gen. PORTER to make a straightforward statement about the difficulties which surround an honest administration of the Department of Public Works.

Some of the Washington correspondents are trying, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, to make out that the President and Secretary BRISTOW are at variance with regard to the prosecution of the St. Louis Whisky Ring. It must be quite clear to every impartial looker-on that there is not the slightest excuse for this misrepresentation. The President put Secretary BRISTOW where he is, and has kept him there, and has given him every encouragement in the work upon which he is now engaged. The President's private Secretary has sent telegrams to the accomplices of the Whisky Ring, which he declares that he can explain—and everybody feels that they sadly need explanation. We shall not prejudge his case. We simply believe that if he has done wrong he will be brought, like others, within the scope of the President's short but sufficient injunction—"Let no guilty man escape."

THE TEXAS PACIFIC JOB.

Mr. TOM SCOTT and his agents are employing all the devices for influencing Congress known to veteran lobbyists to secure a grant of Government credit for the Texas Pacific Railroad scheme. They have recently published a remarkable pamphlet, in which are collected various statements, made in the press and by public men in support of their project. We have examined these carefully, and they only serve to confirm our conviction that the scheme is not only a wild and extravagant one, which the Government has no right to take up, but also a bad one, intended to enrich the few at the expense of the many. Everything about the movement indicates that the main purpose of its authors is not to build a road across the South-western deserts, but to get a Government guaranty for bonds that would otherwise be worthless, and to pocket the profits from the sale of the bonds. The road would, of course, be undertaken, for that would afford many convenient methods of transferring the proceeds of the bonds in a seemingly legal form, from the treasury of the company by which they are to be issued to the account of the greedy schemers who are to manipulate the company. But it is not likely, should Government aid be secured, that the road would be honestly built; and the building of it is in any case a secondary consideration.

The present proposition of SCOTT is that the Government shall guarantee the bonds of his company to the extent of $35,000 to $40,000 a mile. Obviously the first question for the Government to decide, on such an application, is, what is the national necessity for such an enterprise? The answer must be, that there is comparatively none. The requirements which were pleaded in the case of the first Pacific Road cannot be pleaded in the case of this. There was then no rapid or safe communication with the Pacific slope. But now there is. The States on the Western coast are as firmly bound to the Union as they ever can be. In peace and in war the Government controls all the means of communication with them that its necessities require. It has purchased these at enormous cost. It has pledged its credit for $63,000,000 and given away over 30,000,000 acres of land. To this experiment we also owe some of the most humiliating pages in the history of our national legislature. The country has done as much to bind the Pacific to the Atlantic as it can with any reason be asked to do. All the arguments that called for the building of the existing Pacific roads are exhausted of their force. They cannot be used for a second venture.

The men who are nursing the Texas Pacific scheme appreciate this fact. They do not lay much stress on the needs of the Government as to their road. Indeed they take quite a different tack. They say that because the Government has already done so much, it should do more—an odd argument, when the only excuse for doing what has been done was the existence of an overwhelming necessity which has been satisfied. With a frankness of which they are apparently themselves unconscious, they disclose their theory of the duty and power of our Government in regard to this class of measures. This theory is not based on the Constitution. It quite ignores that musty instrument, and treats it as if it had been laid on the shelf, and the imaginings of the lobby substituted for it. The theory of SCOTT & Co. is that the United States having called into operation one trans-continental road, which is of great benefit to the North and West, is now bound to create another because it will benefit the South. They fail to show how it will benefit the South, and as a matter of fact the share of the South in the injury to the whole nation would far outweigh any immediate advantage from the building of the road. But as the benefit to the North and West was not the main motive for building the first road, possible benefit to the South is no reason for building a second. The controlling reason for constructing the present roads was the absence of *all* roads, and the necessity the Government felt for *some* road. This reason no longer exists, and it is absurd to argue that the Government, having secured incidental advantages to one or two sections in satisfying a supreme want, must secure the same advantages for all sections, though no serious want of its own remains.

The appeal to sectional feeling in the South on this subject is very open, and, considering how very barren is the feast which the South is invited to assist in spreading, is very contemptible. We trust that there will be representatives of the South in Congress with sense to see and courage to expose the hollow pretense of SCOTT and his partners in this affair. These men seem to think that all that is necessary to secure an enthusiastic Southern following is to label their enterprise "Southern," and that the leaders of opinion in the South are ready to believe that anything in the shape of a railway, no matter where it lies, or whether it has any traffic or not, or at what cost constructed, will open the way to splendid and perpetual prosperity for their section. We are sorry to say that there appears to be some ground for this judgment, if we may infer the general Southern opinion from what has so far been expressed. But we cannot fairly do so. The "touters" of Mr. SCOTT have so far been the only ones heard from. When Congress meets we shall have an opportunity to see whether every public man in that section has jumped at SCOTT's very trifling bait. We trust, for the credit of the South, that this will not prove to be the case.

THE EASTERN PATH OF EMPIRE.

The path of empire, or at least, of conquest, sets at present toward the rising sun. All other questions of European policy are becoming subordinated to this great one, who shall succeed to the inheritance of the effete Asiatic dynasties from whose hands power is so rapidly slipping? It is not alone the "sick man" at Constantinople who is approaching dissolution. In the centre of Asia, State after State is yielding to the handful of Russian soldiery who, from the sheer necessity of self-preservation, keep pushing their outposts into territories which are used for the purpose of harboring the restless foes whose mode of fighting is to massacre a garrison and then retreat into friendly quarters. Khiva has been annexed, "holy Bokhara" is being taught the lessons of civilization; it was only the other day that Khokand north of the Syr Daria, became Russian territory, and now Southern Khokand is singled out for appropriation at the call of the same "manifest destiny." It will be the turn of Eastern Turkistan next, unless YAKOOB KHAN shows himself to be as prudent as he is brave. That will bring Russia to the frontiers of China, and will place her at least ten days' march nearer the north-western frontier of British India.

There is already a Russian fort at Attreck, on the frontier of Persia, and every advance made by the double-headed eagle increases the danger of conflict with Afghanistan. But Russia can touch neither Persia nor Afghanistan without declaring war against England. Both States are as rotten in their internal administration as is Turkey. But for the fact that their subjects are a sparsely scattered population of semi-barbarous Asiatics, instead of being largely composed of certain millions of European Christians, they would be considered as much of an incubus on the civilized world as the Government of the Sultan. Persia and Afghanistan would yield to the first push of organized force as rapidly as Turkey, and the power that guarantees their artificial existence must always face the contingency of being compelled to go in and occupy them itself.

Then, there is Egypt, at present an energetic and aggressive State, but exposed to the inevitable danger of exchanging an Oriental sensualist for its present enlightened and active ruler. The change in the form of succession which was quietly sanctioned the other day tends to increase this danger. So long as the Khédive was likely to be succeeded by some male relative born out of the purple, so to speak, there was always a chance of his vigor and sympathy with modern ideas being reproduced. But when the sceptre—which cannot much longer remain a tributary one—is allowed to descend from father to son, Egypt is saddled with a line of Princes bred amid the corruption and intrigue of the royal harem, and certain to be enervated and debased by their training. England has definitely announced to the world that she considers Egypt as an outpost of British India, and has taken possession of its gateway to her Eastern Empire as security that no influences unfriendly to her shall ever prevail at Cairo. The British Government is, doubtless, perfectly honest in disclaiming all thought of territorial aggrandizement in Egypt, but the time may not be far distant when the annexation of the Kingdom of the Pharaohs with all its indefinite expansion toward Equatorial Africa, may be as much a necessity of military policy as was the annexation of Oude.

The acquisition of the Suez Canal is an event momentous enough in its immediate consequences, but it may yet have results as far reaching in their effects on British dominion as were the first dealings with the Khirghiz of the Steppes or the first explorations of the Jaxartes on the Russian Empire. It has already come to this, that from Gibraltar to Aden no flag can be displayed which is hostile to Great Britain, and that between Bagdad and Peshawur there is a stretch of territory half the width of this continent over which no power can rule which is not friendly to the possessors of India. With Great Britain tightening her grasp over the whole of Southern Asia, and Russia rapidly incorporating the central portion of that great continent, it is hardly to be wondered at if even the approaching dismemberment of Turkey should begin to be reckoned an event of secondary importance. Still the Turkish question gives the key to the entire situation. On its solution depends the future of territories beside which European Turkey is a speck on the map, and the peace of nations whose interests outweigh a thousandfold all that the Christian subjects of the Sultan have at stake in the reform of Turkish administration. No wonder that British statesmen are warning their countrymen that the day of domestic politics is over, and that the hour for considering foreign questions of momentous import has arrived. There can be no question that the British people will set about that task with far greater confidence in the future than they would have done under the administration of Mr. GLADSTONE. The Suez Canal purchase stamps the foreign policy of Mr. DISRAELI with a character to which Englishmen have long been strangers, and which will give Great Britain a new place and new responsibilities in the State-system of the world. It is a plain intimation not only that the Empire intends to keep what it has got, but that it will shrink from making no acquisition which may be necessary to checkmate its actual or possible rivals.

PHYSICIANS IN HOSPITALS.

The medical profession in New-York is very deeply moved by the action of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital in regard to four of its members. It is not surprising that physicians as a body should feel quickly, and resent strongly, any slight upon the dignity of their profession, particularly in connection with benevolent institutions; and it may reasonably be expected that the sympathy of the public will be largely in their favor. Among medical men in good standing the standard of professional honor is very high. The Hippocratian oath is no mere empty form of words; it embodies an ever-living sentiment and a law of action. A good physician, one sound in knowledge and pure and benevolent in life, as so very many of this profession are, occupies a position than which there is none more worthy of honor. And it is undoubtedly true that, largely profitable as the practice of a physician of marked ability becomes in a wealthy community, there is more real work done by this profession from motives of pure benevolence than by any other. They sometimes insist sharply upon their rights with those who slight their services; but as a body they are ever ready to help, to comfort, and to heal, thinking of this first and their reward afterward. And those rewards, however large they may be, are well earned. A physician cannot call any hour his own of night or day; and the wider his practice the less his life becomes his own, and the more it is weighted with the gravest responsibility.

What has been said expresses what, we hope, is a very general feeling upon this subject. But there is one part of the service which this profession renders to the community—we should, rather, say to humanity—which seems to be not so well and so widely understood as it should be—the hospital service performed by so many of its best and ablest members. The physician is too commonly supposed to regard the hospital merely as his school, and the patients there merely as subjects of his study. So it is his school, and they are the subjects of his study. And just so is every sick room a school to him, and every patient a subject of study. Experience, invaluable in all professions, tells more in medicine than in any other; and hospitals afford a ready means of acquiring it. They, however, err grievously who suppose that it is only with a selfish, or even a scientific, motive that a physician assumes hospital duties. No less are they in error who imagine a hospital patient as left to the care of an ignorant nurse, guided by the rare perfunctory visits of an indifferent physician or surgeon. Except in hospitals of the very lowest grade, the nurses are chosen for intelligence and experience. But over them are medical officers known as "walkers," junior and senior. The junior walkers are advanced medical students, and the senior walkers, almost always young physicians. The junior walkers visit each ward twice a day, and the seniors once. There is also the resident physician, or surgeon, who makes his rounds once a day, and who is called upon at any time by walkers or nurses to visit any patient whom they find in a condition requiring his attention. Above these are the attending physicians and surgeons—generally from six to twelve in number—a body chosen from the most eminent members of the profession. These take in charge the medical or the surgical wards, as they may be specially physicians or surgeons, and visit them daily, each physician or surgeon taking charge in turn, usually for a month at a time.

This service is always performed with punctilious regularity, and with the very best exercise of the physician's skill. For among his other incentives thereto is the fact that he diagnoses and prescribes before a professional audience. He is accompanied in his rounds by the house physician, or surgeon; by the walkers, unless their presence is particularly required elsewhere; and also by not a few intelligent and devoted students of medicine, who come, as he knows, not only to learn, but to criticise, and sometimes to remember. The attending physician or surgeon not only makes his daily round of visits through the hospital, but should a very serious case come in, or a grave complication arise at any time, he is called in immediately by the resident physician or surgeon. And, moreover, no capital case—that is, no surgical operation involving life, no new mode of medical treatment of equal gravity—is decided upon by the attending physician or surgeon without consultation with two of his colleagues. Now, all this great and exacting service is performed without any compensation whatever; no one of these men receives a dollar for his regular daily attendance, or for his answers to calls on sudden emergencies. He has a recompense, indeed, but it is only in the consciousness of the service that he is rendering to humanity and to his profession, and in the honor implied in the trust which is reposed upon him. It is for this honor that these positions are prized, rather than for the hope of any increase of lucrative practice that may incidentally accrue by holding them. For, in the case of attending physicians and surgeons, the gentlemen selected are always of such eminence as to be in full practice; and, besides, the public generally know nothing of their hospital connection, acquaintance with which is almost confined to the profession. It is not surprising, therefore, that men of eminent ability, who render such services gratuitously, should be extremely sensitive as to any action which may seem—we shall not say to tarnish their honor—but to imply a failure to recognize the dignity of their position. There is nothing that a medical man who is not of a sordid nature would feel so keenly and resent so quickly. It is honorable to the profession that places vacated as those have been which are the occasion of our remarks, are not easily filled by men of eminence; and it is honorable alike to the profession that it has protested with so much dignity and consciousness of reserved power against the exercise of a legal right which it deems an essential wrong. There are some men whose highest notion of right is *a* right—a legal right, as there are some whose highest notion of an obligation is a money obligation—to them. But they are not common among the professors of the noble and gracious art of healing; and if Trustees of hospitals mean to use their legal right of appointment in such a way as to put physicians and surgeons off and on like old shoes, they will have to find their subjects among the dirtiest and most down-at-the-heel of the profession.

ETHERIC FORCE.

There are those who love to hunt the timid asteroid. There are others whose delight it is to discover new sources of the Nile; and yet others who patiently strive to capture the shy metals which hide themselves under chemical disguises, and to exhibit them in tangible form, clothed with decent Latin names. The men who make these discoveries deserve the utmost praise for their ingenuity, learning, and patience, but their deeds pale in importance before that of the man who discovers a new force. If there is anything which the public especially desires it is new forces. It is true that the public never had any clear idea of what a force really is, and now the new doctrine of the correlation of forces has made the matter more hopelessly obscure than ever. Still, there is a vague general belief that a force is something which can accomplish something—unless, indeed, it happens to be a detective police force—and there is no denying that the more forces we have at our command, the more we can do.

An ingenious person of telegraphic antecedents has just informed the world that he has discovered a new force, which he calls the "etheric force"—though, for that matter, he might as well call it the chloral-hydrate or the nitrous-oxide force. This force, he assures us, is neither electricity nor magnetism, although it seems to be a sort of second cousin of the one, and, let us say, a sister-in-law of the other. It apparently resides in magnets that have been charged with electricity, and we are assured that it is as much superior to the sort of electricity used by the ordinary telegraph as a compound steam-engine is to a windmill. The new force has a curious fondness for gas-pipes. If it is once brought into connection with a gas-pipe, it will instantly make its way along the gas-main and its branches to the end of every gas-burner, no matter how far distant. The discoverer thinks that the new force will make a revolution in the telegraphic business. Of course it will—at least so far as this City is concerned. Who will care to send a message to a telegraph office when all trouble and expense can be saved by uncorking a bottle of the "etheric force," and employing it to start the message over the gas-pipes? It is true that there will be certain features of this method of telegraphing which will be rather annoying. When we sit down to dinner we shall have a constant stream of messages trickling from the chandelier, and our bedroom gas-fixtures will whisper the secrets of the whole City into our unwilling ears as we vainly strive to sleep. The difficulty with the "etheric force" is that when it is once let loose on a gas-pipe it loses all power of self-restraint, and unless the discoverer can devise some method of sending his gas-pipe messages directly to their destination, and nowhere else, there will be a perpetual and confused chatter from our chandeliers and side-lights that will be simply maddening.

It has not yet been noticed that the "etheric force" is evidently the same as the "odic force" discovered long ago by REICHENBACH. That maligned and discredited discoverer alleged that keen-sighted persons are able to perceive a luminous cloud, radiating from a magnet. To this cloud he gave the name of "Od," and with it he asserted that "clairvoyants," adepts in "animal magnetism," and other dealers in apparently supernatural wonders, perform their feats. Unfortunately scientific men declined to believe in "Od," and the name and memory of its so-called force has been eclipsed by the more recent invention of spiritualism. But it is clear that the force which REICHENBACH claimed to have found in the magnet has been rediscovered under the name of the "etheric force." There is now an opportunity for the lovers of the mysterious to make the further claim that the "etheric force" is identical with the "astral light" of that renowned magician ELIPHAZ LEVI, and that it is the instrument by which spirits are materialized, tables tipped, and Mr. HOME elongated and "levitated." It is a pity that the discoverer has had his mind perverted by the gross and [illegible] ignorance of telegraphic instruments and circuit-breakers. Else he would at once have recognized the true nature of his discovery, and instead of pottering over gas-pipes would have promptly begun the manufacture of ghosts and established a direct telegraphic communication with the other world. He has ignorantly and needlessly belittled his own achievement. He thinks he has merely discovered a new kind of electricity, and hopes to patent it and use it in sending prosaic messages. Whereas, if he has discovered anything it is the Od, the astral light, the universal solvent, the true philosopher's stone. By its aid he can accomplish more wonders than PARACELSUS dreamed of, or CAGLIOSTRO ever pretended to work. This is indeed an age of progress when the end to which the Rosicrucians devoted their lives is suddenly reached without effort by a telegraph operator.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. FECHTER'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. Charles Fechter appeared at the Lyceum Theatre last evening in the French drama called "L'Abîme," and known to American readers as "No Thoroughfare." If we except a performance for a charitable object, given at the Union League Theatre about four years ago, last night's representation was the first in which Mr. Fechter has come before the American public as a product of the French school of art. This is paramount to saying that the best opportunity of testing Mr. Fechter's claims to distinction had never, until yesterday, been afforded the American public. Those playgoers who were present at the Lyceum must have been prepared to concede that in a French drama, with French performers about him, his acting is uncommonly impressive, elaborate, and finished. "L'Abîme" is by no means one of Mr. Fechter's best pieces, but to gauge the scope and detect the excellences of his art, any one work, is, to a certain extent, sufficient. The incidents of "L'Abîme" do not need rehearsal. They make up a complicated story, and a sombre one, the interest centring upon *Reichenbach's* love for *Marguerite*, and his consequent hate for *Georges Leslie*, a hate which impels him to attempt a murder, and finally hurries him to a tragic death. The scenes in which this tale unfolds itself do not show what we may term the romantic side of Mr. Fechter's talent—his matchless elegance of bearing, his chivalrous courtesy, his impassioned eloquence as a lover—but they set forth clearly the rare earnestness and the unsurpassed variety of method, by means of which an actor, worthy the name, can create a personage, fill the picture with nice detail, and never for a moment betray a self-consciousness, the slightest exhibition of which ruins a player's cleverest and most studied effort. Perhaps Mr. Fechter's *Reichenbach* would be the better for a little less detail and a little more suggestion, for exaggeration would be too hard a word to apply to such a portrayal as that of the tigerish hero of "L'Abîme." Were he filling the rôle in a Paris theatre, we fancy he would lay less stress than he does upon his principal traits, but he has been acting in English so long that we cannot wonder at the unusual emphasis. Nothing, however, is overdone, or, to speak more precisely, *Reichenbach* does nothing that does not seem justified by the violent disposition of the man. The brusque transitions from tenderness to anger in his dealings with his ward are therefore quite natural, and his fury in the closing passages of the drama, strongly though they contrast with his quieter moods, has no flavor of what is technically designated as rant. In the exquisite politeness of the opening scenes of "L'Abîme," in his interviews with *Richard May* and *Georges*, Mr. Fechter's *Reichenbach* is simply perfect. He is a hypocrite whom no one would ever suspect, and a gentleman in whose manners it would be impossible to find ground for offense. A more minute review of the personation we should like to give, but its outline only can be essayed at the late hour—past midnight—when the curtain fell upon the dénouement. In the French company now engaged at the Lyceum, Mr. Fechter, whose sojourn there is to extend over several weeks, finds capital support. MM. Mezières and Gennetier who assume respectively the characters of *Sam—Joey Ladle—*and *Le Docteur Payne*, are to be credited with particularly felicitous representations, and Mme. Tholer, who was *Marguerite*, acted, as is her wont, with much delicacy and grace. "L'Abîme" is to be kept upon the boards until further notice.

MRS. FLORENCE'S BENEFIT.

The performance of "The Mighty Dollar" at the Park Theatre, this evening, is given for the benefit of Mrs. W. J. Florence. This lady, who personates *Mrs. Gilflory* in the piece we refer to, has done much toward giving it the strong hold it appears to have upon play-goers, and the merriment her vivacity and talent have diffused has been one of the few causes by which the success of the piece can be explained. The admirers of "the Mighty Dollar" ought to bear the fact in mind, and so should the amusement-loving public in general.

BRIEF MENTION.

A Philharmonic rehearsal may be attended at the Academy of Music this afternoon, when Spohr's "Die Weihe der Töne," Schumann's "Genoveva," an octet by Mozart, and Liszt's "Préludes" will be rendered.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' matinée rehearsal for his symphony concert, which occurs to-morrow evening, was largely attended yesterday. Mme. Madeleine Schiller played Schumann's "Concertstueck," and a new and vigorous symphony by Reinecke was interpreted for the first time.

The programme for Dr. Von Bülow's concert at Chickering Hall, this evening, will include Spohr's third grand trio, Opus 124, and Schumann's grand quintet, Opus 44, by Drs. Von Bülow and Damrosch, and Messrs. Bergner, Matzka, and Schwartz; Johannes Brahms' variations and fugue on an air of Handel, by Dr. Von Bülow, and three vocal numbers, by Mr. A. G. Stoddard.

OBITUARY.

PAULINE VIRGINIE DEJAZET.

Pauline Virginie Déjazet has often been called the actress of eternal youth, but not quite truly, for she died at Paris on Wednesday. Those not familiar with her history who have read of her recent appearances for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundations will be surprised to learn that she was born in 1798, on the 30th of August, and was consequently more than seventy-seven years old at the time these charitable representations were given. She was nearly three-quarters of a century on the stage, as she made her *début* at the age of five in "Fanchon Toute Seule," at the Capucines. She played infantile rôles at half a dozen Parisian theatres in the succeeding five years, and by the time she had reached her teens had gained an enviable reputation for the childish grace and finish of her personations. She extended her fame by a provincial tour in 1817. In 1821 she was engaged at the Gymnase Theatre, and achieved great success in "Caroline," "La Petite Sœur," "Le Mariage Enfantin," "Le Plus Beau Jour de la Vie," "La Petite Lampe Merveilleuse," and "La Loge du Portier." On account of some professional jealousy she transferred her talents to the Nouveautés in 1828, and there, among other plays, appeared in "Bonaparte à Brienne," in which she made one of the most decided "hits" of her life in the rôle of the youthful hero. The Palais Royal enjoyed her presence in its company, and a consequent remarkable popularity from 1831 to 1844. She then played a five years' engagement at the Variétés, and during the ten years succeeding its termination she made provincial tours, visited London, and played brief engagements at several theatres in Paris. In 1859 she leased the Folies Nouvelles Theatre, which she gave her own name. The greatest success attended her in this venture, and she created upon her own stage a great number of new rôles. It has been thought worthy of mention by her biographers that she partook of her first communion in 1868, when she was seventy years old. In 1869 an annual pension of 2,000 francs was settled upon her by the Imperial authority. Déjazet was so pre-eminently the representative of the rôle of the singing soubrette that her name was given to that part in technical distinction. Her happiest efforts were in masculine personations, where her vivacity, entire *abandon*, and power of mimicry in satirical pieces had full opportunity to display themselves. Her manner in singing the bright little songs of her rôles was inimitable, and was, perhaps, her chief distinction. A brilliant and successful benefit was given her in September, 1874, at which 57,000 francs was realized.

HON. REUBEN W. STROUD.

Hon. Reuben W. Stroud, a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners, died at the Syracuse House, Syracuse, N. Y., at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, after a brief attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Stroud was thirty-four years of age, and a native of Madison County, where his early life was spent He adopted civil engineering as his profession, and became actively connected with the building of railroads in the State, his most prominent enterprises being the construction of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, and the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad, of which he was chief engineer, with Hon. John B. Jervis as consulting engineer. In 1870, during the construction of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, Mr. Stroud established his permanent residence in Syracuse, and on the completion of the line became its Superintendent, a position which he held until compelled to relinquish it in order to assume the duties of the office of Canal Commissioner to which he had been elected. At the Republican Convention held in Utica in the Fall of 1872, Mr. Stroud, until then comparatively unknown in politics, was nominated for Canal Commissioner by the late David J. Mitchell, who made an eloquent and highly eulogistic address in support of his nominee. Mr. Stroud received the nomination, and was elected by a handsome majority on the ticket headed by Gen. John A. Dix. He assumed the duties of his new office on the 1st of January, 1873, and would consequently have finished his term on the 1st of next month. Mr. Stroud was married to the only daughter of Gen. Benjamin F. Bruce, formerly Inspector General of the State and Canal Commissioner, and was consequently brother-in-law to Dwight H. Bruce, Postmaster of Syracuse and one of the proprietors of the Syracuse *Daily Journal*. The deceased was courteous and affable in manners, and a great favorite with his acquaintances in the central part of the State. The funeral services will be held at Canastota to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HON. IRA HARRIS.

The telegraph announces the fatal termination of the illness of Hon. Ira Harris, who was reported on Tuesday to be in a very critical condition at his home in Albany. Mr. Harris was born at Charleston, Montgomery County, May 31, 1802, and worked on a farm until he was seventeen years old He then began to prepare for college at Cortlandt Academy. He graduated at Union, in 1829, and studied law. After being admitted to the bar he removed to Albany and formed a law partnership with Salem Dutcher. He was quite prominent during the Anti-rent troubles as the counselor of the Van Rensselaer tenants. His first public service was as a member of the Assembly in 1844. He was re-elected the following year, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1846. In 1847 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court from the Third Judicial District for a term of four years, and upon its expiration was re-elected for the full term of eight years. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1861, and served through the eventful period of the war, being upon the committees on Private Land Claims, the Judiciary, Foreign Relations, and Public Lands, and also upon the joint special committee on the Rebellious States. His judicial and Senatorial service was creditable in a high degree. Upon the establishment of the Albany Law School he became one of its lecturers, and in that capacity displayed a thorough acquaintance with the law and the ability to present its principles in an attractive manner to the classes attending his lectures. He was one of the founders of Rochester University, was its first and only Chancellor, and has been in its Board of Trustees since its establishment.

SALE OF A NAVY-YARD.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA SOLD FOR ONE MILLION DOLLARS—CONFLICTING REPORTS AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THE PURCHASER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The Navy-yard in this city was to-day sold for $1,000,000. A large crowd was present, including Secretary Robeson and other members of the commission having charge of the sale. The yard was first put up as a whole, it being the intention to sell the ground in parcels in case a satisfactory bid could not be obtained for the property in one lot. It was started at $500,000, running up $100,000 at a time until a round million was reached. It was finally knocked down for that figure to J. Lawler Welsh, for John C. Bullitt, "attorney," as he was described. Mr. Bullitt refuses to state whom he represents at present, but it is intimated in reliable quarters that he represents the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The price received is regarded as satisfactory.

This afternoon Mr. John P. Green, one of President Scott's assistants, stated positively that the railroad company was the real purchaser, but declared that they had not matured their plans for the future in relation to the property.

President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, admitted to-night that the company had purchased the navy-yard property, and that it would be utilized as much as possible for railroad purposes: that it was not only valuable for that but could be used for commercial purposes. Just what will be done with it has not yet been determined by the company.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

CLOSE OF THE LONG SESSION AT LOUISVILLE—THE MEMBERS URGED TO HARMONY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2.—The National Grange adjourned sine die to-night, after transacting the following business:

Resolved, That, in the sense of the National Grange, the following suggestions are applicable to the present wants of our order:

As the closing scenes of this long and laborious session approach, the memories of previous sessions and many glorious achievements of the order return to us. As we look forward to the future we are deeply impressed with the truth that we must at all times preserve a vital spirit of fraternity between granges and individual members of this order to best maintain its vigor, success, and perpetuity. This and the nature of our solemn obligations should ever be borne in mind. We have promised to aid and not to injure our fellow Patrons. Therefore the good name of a brother or a sister should be as precious to each of us as is our own. Harshness has no place in the principles of our order. Its mission is one of peace, gentleness, and good will. Therefore in the discussion or application of our principles we hold that all asperity and violence are out of place and should be avoided by the members. We also hold that the interpretation of any law of our order which works a manifest injustice to any member is at fault, and in all applications of our laws and regulations we should always remember that the grange is organized for the comfort, convenience, and welfare of every worthy member. We trust that our members everywhere will renew their pledges of fealty to this noble brotherhood endeavoring especially to live up to the following principles of the declaration of our purposes, viz.: "We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good-will, and vital brotherhood, among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual we shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, and all selfish ambition." These are not idle words, but vital principles, which will give life and permanence to every grange throughout our land if our members will but emulate each other to exemplify them in their words and actions.

Mr. Aikin, of South Carolina, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the currency question is rapidly becoming a political question, and therefore should not be entertained by this grange.

Mr. Moore, of the Finance Committee, submitted a resolution instructing the fiscal agent of the order in New-York to transfer certain stocks, amounting to $15,000, to the Executive Committee of the National Grange, to enable that committee to pay the various donations to the State Granges granted at this session. Adopted.

Mr. Maxwell offered a resolution in regard to co-operation, instructing the Worthy Master to continue a correspondence with English co-operative societies, and extending friendly greeting to all such societies. Adopted.

THE BANK OF AMERICA IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2.—The official statement of the Bank of America, which suspended yesterday, shows assets to the amount of $619,000 and liabilities $338,000. The liabilities include $183,000 due depositors and $30,000 due the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York. The assets are decidedly weak. It is estimated they will yield only from ten to twenty-five cents on the dollar.

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS.

PLANS OF A NEW ADMINISTRATION.

SPANISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN POLICY—THE DOINGS OF SENOR RUBI, THE NEW COMMISSIONER—PROMISES OF FINANCIAL REFORM—A BANDIT'S LIFE—THE INSURGENT CAUSE—SPANISH VICTORIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875.

The Havana journals are still engaged in the discussion of the recent diplomatic notes between the Governments of the United States and Spain, and freely quote and comment upon the articles on the subject published in the leading journals of the United States. The *Diario* notices the coincidence that whenever the Cuban cause is depressed and its agents in the United States are clamorous for funds some intrigue is always sure to occur, thanks to the *laborantes*, with intent to induce the United States Government to intervene in Cuban affairs. The *Voz de Cuba* expresses its satisfaction at the change of tone of the American press in relation to the subject, and cites the ridiculous letter of Don Carlos in proof that upon any matter touching national dignity Spain would be united, while the answer of the Government to Don Carlos is further testimony that it considers itself sufficiently strong to meet the situation, and that it is not at all alarmed by the threatening and warlike outbursts of the American press. The *Voz* attaches no importance whatever to the note of the Washington Cabinet, but believes it to have been the fruit of an intrigue to secure a re-election for President Grant, such being the way in which the question is looked upon here. The fact that it is reported that Spain has yielded to all the demands of the United States, which were principally for the better protection of their citizens, and a more faithful interpretation of article 7 of the treaty of 1795, is not considered of any moment, and it may have no result—for so long as Spain maintains its right to hold ordinary courts-martial, although conceding the privilege to foreigners to appoint counsel and defense, the object of that article is annulled.

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONER.

Much is expected of the Royal Commissioner, Señor Rubi, with his unlimited powers to arrange and regulate the financial and administrative condition of the island, and the new official seems to have really commenced his labors in such a manner as to win popularity. First, he arrived here on the day on which five criminals were put into "capilla," to be executed on the following morning, and thanks to his intercession, their sentence was commuted and they escaped with their lives. The manager of the Tacon Theatre publicly announced that Rubi would be present at a certain performance, and sent him a box ticket, but Rubi returned them, inclosing their price, and administered a stinging rebuke to the manager, to the effect that he had no wish nor time to make an exhibition of himself, but that public affairs of grave moment occupied all his attention. The Royal Commissioner came here on the 18th, and appears to have at once taken the direction of affairs, for on Sunday, the 20th, the Captain General started for the field, making his head-quarters at Las Cruces, as formerly, and Rubi's first public document, a circular addressed to the heads of various departments, bears date the same day. This document has been highly praised for its clear and precise style. Stating it as his duty to declare his first impressions regarding financial matters, and the reforms he intended to introduce, he does not deny that the "state of the Treasury is far from flattering," but at the same time he believes that its situation is not altogether desperate. He recommends the strictest morality, zeal, and perseverance in the administration of affairs, in order to bring the Treasury of Cuba back to its former sound condition, and he believes that the natural product of the public revenue and the faithful collection of all established taxes would be sufficient to pay all the current expenses of the ordinary and extraordinary budget; he consequently does not think it of pressing necessity to require new outlays from the tax-paying class, which has given so many proofs of patriotism and disinterestedness. He makes hopeful allusions to the prospects of a speedy peace in Spain; refers to the carelessness which has crept into the administration, the loose way of keeping accounts, and the present burdened state of the Treasury; and then he comes to the point—which is a declaration that from the 1st of January next all the current obligations of the budget will be paid as they become due, and the surplus (if any, of course,) be applied to liquidating arrears, which, for the time being, will remain pending, and so virtually repudiated. Economy is recommended, and grief expressed at frequent reports of the want of honesty and ability of part of the *personnel* of the administration; hereafter strict accountability will be asked of all. The circular referred to has been generally well received, although some alarm is felt by many of the Treasury's creditors as to the time in which their debts will be canceled, although perfectly satisfied at the prospect of hereafter receiving their dues regularly from the 1st of January.

A BANDIT'S END.

The noted Cuban bandit Carlos Garcia y Blanco has been finally run to earth by the Government forces lately so active in his pursuit, and been betrayed into their hands and killed after a career of eighteen years of brigandage. Three times already had he been pardoned by the Government for his supposed services and information regarding insurgent operations, but latterly he became known as being too much of a partisan to the Cuban cause himself, and his death was decreed. A few months ago he came very nearly being caught, being surprised quite close to Havana and fired upon by the Civil Guard and wounded in the arm. A short time ago forces of the Guardia Civil and Orden Publico were sent to effect his capture and disperse his band, which consisted of about thirty men and two women. The efforts of the troops were so far successful that eight of the band were arrested at different times and places and shot "while attempting to escape" from their captors, according to the official reports, and Garcia himself was nearly captured, after being wounded again in the arm. But he succeeded in eluding the pursuit of the troops, and, with the remnants of his band, was driven from one place to another, taking shelter on different plantations and in the woods, until information having been given to the troops of the place where he last encamped, with the eighteen persons making up his band, (a point called Carrie de la Caoba, near Guanamon,) all the forces of the Guardia Civil and Orden Publico were sent against him. On the night of the 20th they surrounded the camp, having orders to fire on Garcia when he made his appearance. At dawn of the 21st Garcia rode out with his mistress at his side, followed by a negro companion, toward the place where the Spanish forces lay in ambush. They were allowed to approach quite near and were then fired upon. Garcia and the negro fell, riddled with balls, the woman was wounded, and two of the horses were killed. The alarm was given by the woman to the remainder of the band, which fled precipitately toward the Ticotea plantation, but the troops are actively in their pursuit, and have captured a number of their horses and cut the bandits into two parties. The dead bodies of Garcia and the negro were taken to Guines for identification, and after being exposed to the public gaze nearly all day were buried. The negro proved to be a slave named Marcelo, belonging to the plantation "Luisa," the property of the Marques de Almendares. On the person of Garcia were found a revolver with his name carved on the butt, an insurgent flag which he wore around his waist, a commission of Major General signed by the insurgent Vice President Aguilera, a belt with money, &c. It is reported from San Felipe that at 9:30 o'clock last Wednesday night Teresa Delgado, Garcia's mistress, and her sister Rosalia, surrendered to the Captain of volunteers on duty, having been brought for that purpose and left in the "potrero" Lombillo by three members of the gang. Teresa, at the time Garcia was killed, received a bullet in her shoulder, which caused a painful but not dangerous wound. She succeeded, however, in giving the alarm to the remainder of the band. Both women were sent to the Governor of Bejucal, and forces from that place and San Felipe were immediately sent in pursuit of the three men who brought them in. Both of the sisters Delgado were formerly banished to the Isle of Pines as spies for Gracia, but escaped and joined him.

THE INSURGENT CAUSE.

It is frequently reported by the Spanish papers that the insurgents are now roaming about in small parties of ten to twenty men each, that they have no organization, constantly flee from the Spanish attacks, and are generally in a bad way. But according to the fortnightly official report of operations it is surprising to see how often parties of insurgents from 200 to 500 strong are encountered by the Spanish columns in different parts of the island. The last report of any insurrectionary movements is that Col. Herera, with the Napoles Battalion and Camajuani Cavalry, encountered on the 19th, at "Remate delas Vueltas," 200 insurgent cavalry, commanded by Pancho Valdes, Ramitos, and Garcia, and killed ten of them, capturing twenty-nine horses and mules, the Spanish loss consisting of but one man killed, four men wounded, and several horses *hors de combat*.

The *Alba* of Santa Clara of the 24th reports the arrival there of the column of Col. Vergel, after fifteen days' operations, for a short rest, and to supply itself with provisions. It gives the following résumé of its operations: On the 11th it fought and defeated the insurgents, who were some five hundred to six hundred men strong, at the potrero "Basnueva," killing nine men and capturing horses and sundry effects. On the 13th, in the Quemados Mountains, the column again encountered the insurgents, this time 300 strong, and dispersed them with loss. On the 21st, at a point called Resbolosa, it met another large party of 300 men, which it defeated with loss, the insurgents leaving two of their number dead on the field, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and all the mules laden with the goods they had seized on the 18th at Hagabama. These figures are undoubtedly too large by a cipher, but of such are war bulletins made.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The *Diario de la Marina* a few days ago gave an account of the diplomatic reception by the Captain General of Señor Don Andres Angulo y Beer, Minister Plenipotentiary of the neighboring Republic of San Domingo. A state coach from the palace, with two of the Captain General's Aids de Camp, duly escorted by a number of his body guard in their cocked hats and red coats, was sent to Mr. Angulo's residence to convey him to the "Quinta de los Molinos," where the Captain General was stopping. Here he was formally received by Count Valmaseda, and the usual honors were paid him by a picket guard of light infantry on duty for the day. The Minister was greeted by the Captain General, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Aids de Camp, and the Political Secretary. Several speeches of friendship and reciprocal cordiality were made, and the party then proceeded to the business on hand, which was the signing of a treaty of peace, friendship, navigation, commerce, and extradition between the King of Spain and the President of the Republic of San Domingo, after which Mr. Angulo took his leave, accompanied to his residence with the same ceremonies. Since the accession of Gonzalez to the Presidency of San Domingo a spirit of truckling to Spain has been noticed on the part of his administration. Two journals conducted there in the Cuban interest, or with strong Cuban sympathies—the *Las Dos Antillas* and another one—were suppressed by his orders for expressing sentiments hostile to Spain. Gonzalez himself, a short time ago, sent his portrait to Valmaseda, and has throughout exhibited a desire to cultivate Spanish good will and favor. But I am also assured that, with true Spanish suspicion, all these protestations are not entirely believed, and that a force of twelve *salva guardias*, with a chief—a baker's dozen of policemen—went away some days ago ostensibly to Mexico, but really to San Domingo, to go over the ground and keep a watch on the resident Cubans and their Dominican friends.

AN UNWRITTEN WAR CHAPTER.

A STORY OF THE "PEACE NEGOTIATIONS" AT THE CLIFTON HOUSE—WHAT THOSE INTERVIEWS WERE INTENDED TO ACCOMPLISH.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NIAGARA FALLS, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1875.

A casual visit to this now lonely and deserted resort has reminded me of a very curious and rather startling episode of the war, which was narrated to me here some three years since by a gentleman who held a prominent and confidential position on Gen. Dix's staff while the latter was in command in New-York. This gentleman is now, or was quite recently, a resident of Batavia. I send you his name with this, and avow my own confidence in the perfect truth of his story. It is one of the hundreds of unwritten chapters of the secret history of the war, which, if published, might give a new aspect to many important features of the great struggle. At pages 664-5 of Greeley's *American Conflict*, vol. 2, may be found that author's account of the famous peace negotiations of the Summer of 1864 at Niagara Falls. At page 667 following, relative to the outside scenes at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, is the following language, so pertinent to the subject of this letter that it becomes its almost necessary introduction:

> "None can say how many of the vast gathering who yelled assent to such utterances knew that they were surrounded by and mixed up with rebel officers fresh from Canada, who had been sent here expressly to co-operate with certain domestic traitors, high in office in the secret organization aforesaid, in the sudden mustering of a force, mainly of 'American Knights,' (locally known as 'Illini,') which should first liberate the 8,000 rebel captives then held in Camp Douglas, near that city; thence rushing with rapidly augmented numbers to the achievement of a similar success at the prison camp near Indianapolis—thus raising the siege of Richmond and Atlanta by 'a fire in the rear'—but that such a conspiracy had for weeks existed: that many then in Chicago were heartily engaged in it; and that, but for the extraordinary astuteness, vigilance, and energy of Col. B. J. Sweet, then in command over Camp Douglas, there would have been at least a desperate attempt to execute the bloody programme—are facts which rest on testimony too positive, and drawn from too many independent sources, to be distrusted."

In a foot-note the author says still further on the same subject:

> "Weeks later, with larger means and a better organization, the conspirators had prepared for an outbreak on the day of the Presidential election," &c.

The story of my informant, itself a record of personal experience, conclusively shows that the plans of the rebel conspirators had at that time another object, and one well calculated to throw the whole North into consternation and dismay. The scheme happily failed, but its success might have led to another and very different result of the war than that which Providence vouchsafed us. My informant shall tell his story in his own words.

Early in July, 1864, and before anything had got into the newspapers about peace negotiations at Niagara, private intelligence reached Gen. Dix's head-quarters at New-York of a gathering of eminent rebels at the Clifton House. Secret dispatches from Richmond—and it is a fact not generally known that a week rarely passed without our being furnished with such—had for some time foreshadowed that something of importance was being concocted in Canada against the national cause. Many men in official and semi-official positions in the Confederacy were known to have repaired thither, and the air of Richmond—so our spies reported—was full of intimations of "good news from Canada." These expectations were afterward partially justified by the piracies upon the lakes, the attempt to burn New-York, the "infected-clothing" plot, the attempted release of rebel prisoners, &c. Strange to say, the darkest and most hideous item of the whole list of objects of this border conspiracy has never been put in print. There were reasons, as you shall hear, for suppressing it, as far as that was possible during the war; there can be none now that I know of. Gen. Dix being ignorant of the designs of the rebels in that quarter, and appreciating the importance of securing trustworthy intelligence on the subject, dispatched me to discover all I could in my own way.

I went to Niagara and—in citizen's dress of course—crossed the river and put up at the Clifton House. There I stayed until the so-called "peace negotiations" were finished, and until I had learned the real object of the assemblage of Confederates there. Many I met whom I had known in former years, but it so happened that I saw no one who knew of my official connection with Gen. Dix. I was thus enabled to find out all that any man of ordinary acuteness could have discovered, whose mind was not led astray by the flimsy pretext of "peace negotiations." That this subject was a mere pretext, intended solely as a mask to the real designs of the rebel "Commissioners," I have positive and certain knowledge. The letter to Harace Greeley, (p. 664, *American Conflict*, vol. 2,) the solemn consultations with him at the Clifton, the filling of our papers with columns of stuff about these negotiations, and the impossible peace they were thought to promise, were all artfully contrived adjuncts, intended to lead the attention of the people away from the real object of the conspiracy. The "Commissioners" certainly succeeded in that, if in nothing else. And if we may judge from Greeley's remarks on the subject in volume 2 of his book, pp. 664-5, he left Niagara after his ineffectual closetings with Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and Saunders in the belief that he had been talking with men whose bona fide object was to do something by way of private treaty for the restoration of peace.

I remained at the Clifton while these interviews were going on; I remained after the departure of Mr. Greeley. The "Commissioners" still tarried; and there were other Confederates of more or less note remaining. Ordinarily, we understand that a great diplomatic mission comes to an end with the failure of its object, and we usually look for the departure thereupon from the scene of the treaty of those at all concerned in the negotiations. It was not so here. There was still an apparent expectation of something of the greatest importance yet to come manifested by the crowd of Confederates and their sympathizers in and about the Clifton. I saw that my own mission had but just begun. Soon there came arrivals from the American side. Dozens of men came and were closeted with the "Commissioners," and interviews without number were held in their private apartments. Some of these men were unknown to me; some I recognized as the most bitter Copperheads of Buffalo and neighboring cities; others, to my surprise, I learned to be patriotic and influential War Democrats. While I continued to watch closely all that took place within my observation, one of the "Commissioners" one morning recognized me as a friend of former years and an old party associate. Several days before I had recognized him, but a regard for the success of my mission restrained me from making myself known. But when this man took me by the hand and cordially greeted me I saw that he knew nothing of my official position and suspected nothing. After a few casual remarks he said:

"S——, you used to be a Democrat before the war."

"Yes, and I am one now," I responded.

"That's right," he said, rubbing his hands. "Come with me; I have something to tell you. We are not telling it to everybody—only to a few to begin with—whom we can trust."

We walked apart and he deliberately gave me the main features of the infamous conspiracy that he was assisting to organize. Its object was no less than the assassination of President Lincoln! Its details were to be arranged with an eye to results which he thought certain to insure the recognition of the Confederacy and the end of the war. The plot was to be communicated to the leading Democrats of the North, and they were to assist in making the organization perfect. The plans were to be secretly and quietly matured, and the fatal blow was to be struck on the night before election. This, it was anticipated, would produce the utmost consternation through the North. The news of the President's assassination reaching the people on the morning of election, thousands of Republicans would fail or refuse to vote their electoral ticket, not knowing who the choice of the electors would be. It was not thought possible, under these circumstances, that the Republican electoral ticket could be chosen. The party would be utterly demoralized; without time or opportunity to consult, and bewildered by their novel and distressing position, the result would certainly be so great a falling off of their votes as to give all the "close" States to the Democrats. The election of a Democratic President would thus be made certain, with a consequent cessation of hostilities and a treaty of peace between the North and the South, which would eventually insure the independence of the latter.[*] He finished his revelation by asking me what I thought of the plot. Suppressing my indignation, I told him that it appeared impracticable; that leading Democrats could not be induced to join in it, and that secrecy was almost impossible. He differed with me, assuring me that the conspiracy had already met with great favor from many, (whom he did not name,) and added that I, of course, would not mention it on "the other side." And, of course, I assured him that I would not. He ended by saying that he would like to talk with me further on the subject, but that about that hour he and his colleagues were to meet a very distinguished New-York Democrat. I asked his name, and he readily answered Dean Richmond!

That interview took place the same day, and I learned of it as soon as it was over. Mr. Richmond came from Buffalo at the request of one or more of the three, unadvised of what they wished to communicate. He heard the infamous plot that had been whispered to me, and promptly declined to hear anything further, or to be in any manner concerned in it. He further told these high-minded Southrons that the loyal Democracy of the North would neither engage in nor countenance any scheme of murder; and for himself, he told them, in the most emphatic language, that if the conspiracy was not immediately stopped, and all negotiations with people on the other side of the river discontinued, he would publish the whole plot in the Buffalo papers the next morning!

That, of course, ended the matter. Whether this conspiracy had any direct relation to that other one with the same object, which unhappily succeeded in April, 1865, I cannot say.

I hastened back to New-York and reported all I had learned to Gen. Dix, and he went personally to Washington with the intelligence. And here the inquiry will occur to everybody, Why was not this plot published to the country, and popular indignation aroused? It was, in fact, made the subject of a Cabinet conference, and this view was urged by the majority. They argued that the revelation would be a powerful stimulus to the war feeling, and would strengthen the national cause. The cooler judgment of the President himself decided against it, and I am inclined to think he was right. It was perhaps the gloomiest period of the war. Grant was apparently baffled before Richmond, Sherman was still outside Atlanta, and the rebels were raiding through Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania, and threatening the capital itself. To publish at such a time the news of the detection of so audacious and tremendous a conspiracy would, the President thought, strike terror or abject despondency to the hearts of thousands of discouraged Unionists, and produce a paralyzing effect in some quarters. So it was suppressed.

I have only to add that the facts here detailed are, I presume, substantially within the knowledge of several hundred persons, some of whom may now be moved to speak on the subject.

[*] It will not be forgotten that the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in the month following went far in the direction indicated.

MR. KERR'S EARLY LIFE.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* relates the following: "Michael C. Kerr, one of the candidates of the Democratic House of Representatives for Speaker, was born on a farm near Titusville, and it is stated that it was on his father's farm that the first oil was struck. In the year 1852 his father sold out for $9,500. Subsequently the discovery of oil was made, and in 1856 the same place sold for over a quarter of a million of dollars. Mr. Kerr received his education at the old Erie Academy, and spent several years in this city. While a student here he conceived a passion for a Miss Coover, a school-mistress of this city, and immediately after his graduation, he being at the time only about eighteen years of age, he married her, and soon after went West, where he stayed about two years, at the end of which time he returned and claimed his bride. The marriage had in the meantime been kept a secret at his request, and his friends were greatly astonished to learn that he was married, and that to a lady several years his senior. During his absence in the West his wife fell out of a window and received injuries which marred the beauty of her face. Notwithstanding the gloomy prophecies of his friends the match turned out to be a fortunate one."

CUSTOM-HOUSE RETRENCHMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 2.—In obedience to orders issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Comly yesterday discharged from the Custom-house four day inspectors, four night inspectors, two weighers, and four laborers, as well as reduced the salary of day inspectors from $4 to $3 50 per day, and that of night inspectors from $3 to $2 50. The salaries of the clerks are not touched. This is the third reduction made since Mr. Comly has been in office, each one of which has been in consequence of a decrease of business.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S ILLNESS.

Mr. O'Conor passed yesterday quietly, taking his customary diet of beef-tea and toast. He conversed with his relatives as usual, and, with the exception of a haggard expression caused by his confinement, there were no manifest signs of approaching dissolution. Rev. Dr. Braun spent some time with the patient in the evening, and during the day Mr. Carolan, O. B. Bryant, and a number of ladies called. Large numbers of dispatches inquiring after the state of his health are constantly being received from all parts of the country. Gov. Tilden spent some time at the house on Wednesday. Mr. McCracken visited the City yesterday for the first time in several days, feeling confident that he could leave his step-father with safety for a short time.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Hunt's Block, in Sterling Centre, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire Wednesday, together with the store and dwelling of J. S. Smith. Hunt's Block consisted of five tenements and three stores. The total loss on the building and stock is estimated at $16,500; insured for about $3,000.

A fire in Willsboro, Essex County, N. Y., Wednesday night, destroyed James McDonald's residence and all his outbuildings. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $10,000. The origin of the fire was defective flues in the furnace.

A store, hotel, and a dwelling in the village of Fort Littleton, ten miles north of McConnellsburg, Penn., were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

The Whitby clock factory, at Whitby, Ontario, was gutted by fire last evening. It is insured for $10,000 in the Western, Royal, and Phœnix Companies.

A large barn filled with grain and owned by Oliver Mulford, at Dillsboro, Ind., was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

The carriage manufactory of Thomas & Son, Bangor, Me., was damaged on Wednesday night by fire to the extent of $3,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

A two-story frame building in the rear of No. 11 East Ninety-first street, owned by J. Blanchard and occupied as a bakery and dwelling by August Rippel, was destroyed by fire at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Rippel's loss on stock and furniture is $600. Charles Patri, who occupied the second floor as a dwelling, sustains a loss of $300; insured. The building was valued at $800, and is a total loss.

A fire occurred at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the top floor of Grammar School No. 32, in Thirty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, caused by the woodwork about the hot-air pipe becoming ignited. The pupils had been dismissed before the fire broke out. Damage, $25.

The awning in the rear of S. Sinsheimer's restaurant, No. 27 Walker street, was set on fire by a pistol which was carelessly fired through the canvas from an adjoining building. Damage trifling.

The ash chute in the factory No. 145 East Forty-fifth street, owned by Michael McCarthy, was set on fire yesterday by hot ashes. Damage, $90

FOREIGN NOTES.

At the Paris Maritime and Fluvial Exhibition, just closed, England took the greatest number of prizes for objects connected purely with navigation.

It is reported that by the advice of Prince Bismarck the German Government has decided not to frame any further repressive ecclesiastical statutes.

It is computed that the amount which the British public have lost by foreign loans during the past six years amounts to $300,000,000. The Turkish loans are not included in this.

The *Pays* states that a considerable number of workmen at Montmartre have forwarded the Empress Eugenie a splendid bouquet of violets as a token of regret, faith, hope, and fidelity.

New instruments for instantaneous slaughtering of cattle have been tried at the Bradford, Yorkshire, abattoir with success. They were lent by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The English Government has sent an agent to Panama to make a collection of the seeds and plants of the caucho tree, with the object of forming plantations of that plant in Bengal and other parts of British India.

The *Vossische Zeitung* makes the extraordinary statement that the Italian Government is carrying on negotiations with England for the cession of the Island of St. Helena, on which it intends to establish a penal colony.

A proposal having been made to introduce an organ into the Linlithgow parish church, a meeting of the congregation was held to hear objections to it. There are 759 members and adherents in favor of the organ, 42 opposed to the movement, and 82 neutral.

The Parisians are beginning to talk anew about an underground railway in their city. They began the process soon after the establishment of the one in London, but now they think they must have it, and accordingly plans are being prepared for submission to the authorities.

A Mexican paper says that a Mr. Gerding, who has been prospecting in that country for cabinet woods, has discovered three varieties of the walnut—white, red, and black—in great abundance. Of these the black is the most valuable, as it is curly in grain and as fine as the European or South Sea Island wood.

It is said that a proposition has been made by Admiral Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C. B., commander in chief of the British squadron in the Pacific, to utilize a number of obsolete guns remaining in store at Esquimalt for the purpose of forming an inclosure around the memorial to the circumnavigator, Capt. Cook, at Owyhee.

The preliminary soundings for the tunnel which is to connect France with England are now being made near St. Margaret's, and the engineers conducting the work are entirely satisfied with the results obtained. It is intended to put down pneumatic tubes to take away the chalk as it is tunneled out, and ventilation will be secured by providing a current of air.

The *Pioneer Mail* says that a French officer, who served under Marshal Bazaine, and who was in Metz during the siege, holds a high command in the King of Burmah's infantry. There are three battalions and the right and left wings of the King's body-guard under him. The infantry are quartered in lines of huts outside the city, on the southern façade. They are armed with the Enfield.

Visitors to Paris frequently remark the absence of beggars in the French capital, not knowing that such persons are forbidden, by Police regulations, to frequent the foreign quarter. From recent returns it appears that there are no less than sixty-five thousand professional mendicants in Paris—a number far in excess of that in London. Of these there are 14,000 men, 26,000 women, 12,000 boys, and 13,000 girls.

At a recent meeting of the Lanark United Presbyterian Presbytery an appeal was heard from Mrs. Tweedle, a public-house keeper of Carluke, against a decision of the Kirk session of the United Presbyterian Church debarring her from church membership for having a quoit ground attached to her premises. Rev. Mr. Houston said sinful practices were encouraged at quoiting matches, and the Presbytery unanimously upheld the decision of the session.

Miss Emily Faithfull, in her paper called "Woman and Work," says: "New-York musical criticism is a byword and a hissing to the English press. Why? Because the theatrical and musical critiques, and the market reports, and reports of trials, the street accidents, and gossiping 'pars' are all the work of one man, who ten to one does not know thoroughly any one branch of his numerous duties." Miss Faithfull ought to know better than to write such nonsense—to use the mildest term possible—and she ought to have been more honest than to use the name of Mrs. Croly as her authority.

Sir John Bennett, the Alderman and well-known watchmaker in the City of London, delivered a lecture the other day, during which he made the following happy metaphor: "You can stop a clock at any moment," he said, "but you cannot stop a watch. So it is with the talk of men and of women. Man is a great ugly, coarse, machine, but you can silence him. Woman is a beautiful, fragile, jeweled thing—but she will run on till she stops of herself."

The following story comes to us from London: "A gentleman who was sending away his Irish butler for no exemplary conduct, but who, like most masters, was willing to make the best of him when he was going to plague somebody else, made this parting speech: 'I have said you are honest, John, with a good conscience; but I have stretched a point in saying you are sober.' 'Sure, your honor, could you not stretch another point, then, and say I am frequently sober?'"

Among curious customs and superstitions noticed in an article in *Blackwood* on the "Legends and Folk-lore of North Wales," there is one the singularity of which is heightened by the statement that it still survives in North and South Wales and the Border. At a funeral, "a hireling who lives by such services has handed over to him a loaf of bread, a maple bowl full of beer or milk, and a sixpence, in consideration of which he takes upon him all the sins of the defunct, and frees him or her from walking after death." The scape-goat is currently called a "Sin-eater."

The most industrious man of the present day must surely be Moritz Jokai, the editor of the Hungarian journal *Hon*. A literary admirer has been at the pains of drawing up a statement of the number of volumes he has produced year by year, between 1846 and 1875, from which it appears that during that period this indefatigable writer brought out one hundred volumes of novels, twenty-eight volumes of humorous miscellanies, eight volumes of historical, political, and biographical essays, four volumes of poems, four volumes of dramas, eight volumes of annuals, and forty-eight novelettes.

"We have always," says the *Constitutionnel*, "been disinclined to believe in the indispositions of Prince de Bismarck! We know the Chancellor is too clever even to be unwell at an untimely moment. When the Emperor William visited Milan we expressed doubts as to the reality of his Highness' sciatic pains, and we said that politics must have a much greater share than suffering in the sulky decision of the German statesman. At present the journals of his country show that we were perfectly right, and the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* declares that M. De Bismarck's malady is reduced to an access of ill-temper."

Some weeks before the purchase by England of the Suez Canal, the London *Times* prepared the public for something of the kind. A leading article concluded with the following words: "As the Emperor Nicholas found to his cost in 1829, the way to Constantinople is long by land, and, as his successor knows, we could make it impossible by sea. This fact will prevent many embarrassments and misunderstandings. Finally, whatever may be the fate of Turkey, we shall be able to take care of our communications with the East. Self-preservation is the supreme law to England as well as to other States, and its dictates are quite clear in the present case. The more Turkey is menaced, the firmer must become our hold of the Suez Canal."

A curious controversy has been raging in Holland. A work has appeared, entitled the *Oera Linda Bok*, which is a chronicle of the Friesic race in general, and particularly of the family of the Over de Lindes. Very high antiquity is claimed for it, the first half being written, according to family testimony, by Adela, an ancestress, and by her children five centuries before Christ. The second part claims to be two centuries older than our era. The manuscript has been transmitted to father and son, with injunctions for its copying, to prevent loss. Dutch scholars place as little reliance on the book as English scholars do on Welsh pedigrees, but admit that if a forgery, it is one some centuries old. The codex from which Dr. Ottema has recently with scrupulous care printed the text, claims to date from A. D. 1256. A curious circumstance, and one on which the Friesian savants who affirm the authenticity of the book may well lay stress, is that the first part records a visit to the lake dwellings of Switzerland, the remains of which were not discovered until 1853, by Dr. Keller.

The first Paris skating rink will, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, be opened this week at the Cirque des Champs Elysées. Spiller's roller skates will be used, and two prospectuses, in English and French, have been issued. These appeals to the public are couched in a style calculated to attract the representatives of both nations. The Parisians are informed that this Summer at Boulogne ladies "rivaled one another in grace and ability, and that the *haute société* of England are greedy of this agreeable and healthy sport and exercise." In the French programme there is a by-law to the effect that no lady will be admitted without a gentleman, which, doubtless, out of compliment to Anglo-Saxon ladies, is omitted in the English version, while the last lines of the invitation to English and American ladies must prove irresistible: "The Champs Elysées skating rink is strictly reserved for the upper class, and ladies can attend it with their daughters in complete security."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A young married man named Bonney attempted, unsuccessfully, to shoot his wife while dancing at a ball at Hooksett, N. H., Wednesday night.

J. L. Doty, of Collins, Erie County, N. Y., who had his leg taken off at the late railroad disaster near Buffalo, died at the hospital yesterday morning.

The Canadian Government has decided not to interfere in the case of Robbins, of Nova Scotia, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife at Bear River.

One thousand barrels of white-fish and salmon trout have been seized at Owen Sound, Canada, by the Government authorities, for having been caught during the closed season.

G. W. Drisko, editor of the Machias (Me.) *Union*, who was assaulted recently by a man named Johnson with an ax, lies in a very critical condition from wounds on the head.

The German war steamer Augusta returned to St. Thomas from Laguayra, Venezuela, on Nov. 9, and reports everything quiet. There was nothing new about the Dutch imbroglio.

The Canadian Government steamer Newfield, sailed yesterday for the Magdalen Islands. The Prince Edward Island harbors are frozen, and many produce-laden vessels are caught.

A. G. Coes, an esteemed citizen of Worcester, Mass., was thrown from his carriage by his horse taking fright, yesterday morning, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

Robert W. Dresden, a well-known merchant of Boston, shot himself through the head Wednesday at his country residence, at Newton Upper Falls, killing himself instantly. No cause is assigned for the act.

James Donaghoe, employed at a stone quarry at Bardwell's Ferry, Mass., was instantly killed yesterday by a rock weighing five tons falling upon him. He was crushed to a shapeless mass, and another man was severely injured.

On Tuesday evening last the boiler of a portable engine at New-Harmony, Posey County, Ind., belonging to William Nelson, exploded, killing Thomas Nelson, engineer; Solomon Enlow, a lawyer, and badly scalding several workmen.

Col. Levin Woolford, the present Controller of the State of Maryland, and who was re-elected by the Democratic vote at the election on Nov. 2, was yesterday served with a notice from Col. Edward Wilkins, the reform candidate, that he would contest his election.

Francis J. Fairty, of New-Canaan, Conn., was bound over in the Superior Court yesterday, charged with firing the manufactory of Lounsbury Brothers & Co., at South Norwalk, in May last, the loss on which, including the Fairfield County Insurance building, was over one hundred thousand dollars.

ANDY JOHNSON'S TRUE SUCCESSOR.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* says that United States Senator Key left that city for Washington on Saturday night last, and that the event was marked by demonstrations of the most unbounded enthusiasm among citizens of all classes. A carriage drawn by four gray horses conveyed him from his home to the depot. Mayor Fort, State Senator Mayre, and Xenophon Wheeler occupied seats in the carriage. The James Guards acted as an escort of honor. A large crowd filled the streets, and bonfires were lighted in several localities. As the Senator approached the depot a blaze of fireworks lit up the sky, and the Light Guard Band struck up "Hail to the Chief." On his arrival, after a few remarks by Mr. Wheeler, Senator Key being loudly called for, stepped forward, amid deafening cheers, and said he considered this event the proudest one in his life, being a general manifestation of those who knew him, without regard to party. Although he was proud of being selected to fill the position to which he had been called, he was more grateful at this testimonial of esteem and confidence of his friends and neighbors. He was going to mingle with and look upon the faces of those whose names were perhaps more widely heralded over the country, but should never forget the faces of those friends he had left behind him in Chattanooga. That he was going to launch his little bark on an unknown sea, a rough and tempestuous sea. He did not know what would be the fate of that bark, but he would say that if it went down amid the contending waves it would do so with the flag of his country nailed to the mast.

Common Sense vs. Prejudice.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," &c., &c.

I am aware that there is a popular, and not altogether unfounded, prejudice against "patent medicines," owing to the small amount of merit which many of them possess. The appellation "patent medicine" does not apply to my remedies, as no patent has ever been asked for or obtained upon them, nor have they been urged upon the public as "cure-alls." They are simply some favorite prescriptions, which, in a very extensive practice, have proved their superior remedial virtues in the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Every practicing physician has his favorite remedies, which he oftenest recommends or uses, because he has the greatest confidence in their virtues. The patient does not know their composition. Even prescriptions are usually written in a language unintelligible to any but the druggist. As much secrecy is employed as in the preparation of proprietary medicines. Does the fact that an article is prepared by a process known only to the manufacturer render that article less valuable? How many physicians know the elementary composition of the remedies which they employ, some of which have never been analyzed? Few practitioners know how morphine, quinine, podophyllin, leptandrin, pepsin, or chloroform are made, or how nauseous drugs are transformed into palatable elixirs; yet they do not hesitate to employ them. Is it not inconsistent to use a prescription, the composition of which is unknown to us, and discard another preparation simply because it is accompanied by a printed statement of its properties, with directions for its use?

Some persons, while admitting that my medicines are good pharmaceutical compounds, object to them on the ground that they are too often used with insufficient judgment. I propose to obviate this difficulty by enlightening the people as to the structure and functions of their bodies, the causes, character, and symptoms of disease, and by indicating the proper and judicious employment of my medicines, together with such auxiliary treatment as may be necessary. Such is one of the designs of the *People's Medical Adviser*, forty thousand copies of which have already been published, and are sold at the exceedingly low price of $1 50, and sent (post-paid) to any address within the United States and Canada.

If you would patronize medicines scientifically prepared use my Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is tonic, alterative, or blood-cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard-seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; my Compound Extract of Smart-weed a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled liniment for both human and horse flesh; while Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for catarrh and "cold in the head" ever given to the public.

These standard remedies have been before the public for many years—a period long enough to fully test their merits, and the best argument that can be advanced in their favor is the fact that their sale was never so great as during the past six months.—*Advertisement.*

The defects in the old Elastic Truss are remedied in POMEROY'S, price $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

BALDWIN'S Overcoats and Ulsters can be seen all over the City.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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Wonderful are the Cures of consumption effected by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BELCHER—HUSSON.—On the 2d inst., in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, New-York, by Rev. C. W. Homer, E. H. K. BELCHER, of Brooklyn, to JUSTINE HUSSON, of New-York. No cards.

BEERS—FREEMAN.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Beach, assisted by Rev. Dr. Staunton, FRANCIS HENRY BEERS to HARRIET ELIZABETH FREEMAN, only daughter of William B. Freeman, all of New-York.

BRONSON—KING.—At Calvary Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Dr. Washburn, SARA GRACIE, daughter of Archibald Gracie King, to FREDERIC BRONSON.

DAY—GARRISON.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. R. Booth, MELVILLE C. DAY, of St. Louis, to MARY A., daughter of Cornelius K. Garrison.

HEACOCK—COXE.—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, at Reading, Penn., by Rev. William P. Orrick, Dean of Christ Cathedral, WILLIAM CRAWFORD HEACOCK, United States Navy, to ANNIE E. COXE, daughter of William M. Griscom, Esq.

HUESTON—GOODNOUGH.—At the American Consulate, Liverpool, England, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Mr. Hocking, Mr. JAMES C. HUESTON, London Agent of the New-York Associated Press, to Mrs. MARY A. GOODNOUGH, of Portland, Oregon.

MURPHY—JAMESON.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, RICHARD G. MURPHY to ELLIE, daughter of Joseph A. Jameson.

PARRY—CORNELL.—At Somerville, N. J., Dec. 1, by Rev. J. A. H. Cornell, D. D., Rev. SAMUEL PARRY, of Pluckemin, N. J., to Miss HARRIET E. CORNELL, daughter of the late Rev. Frederick F. Cornell, D. D., of Somerville, N. J.

SOLEY—HOWLAND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Rev. Robert Shaw Howland, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., JAMES RUSSELL SOLEY, of Cambridge, Mass., and MARY WOOLSEY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

THOMPSON—HOLLISTER.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 1, at the South Reformed Church, 5th av. and 21st st., by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., W. PRALL THOMPSON and GRACE, daughter of John Jay Hollister, of New-Rochelle.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, 1st inst., WILLIAM ANDERSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 543 State st., Brooklyn, Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLOOMFIELD.—Suddenly, Dec. 2, at 4 o'clock A. M., J. C. BLOOMFIELD, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 173 Livingston st., Brooklyn, on Saturday at 2 P. M.

DOWS.—At Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 29, RUTH, infant daughter of Rev. Henry A. and Annie Ostrom Dows.

HUNTINGTON.—At Walton, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 29, Rev. GURDON HUNTINGTON, Rector of Christ Church, in that place, aged 57 years.

KNOWLES.—On Thursday, after a short illness, at the residence of her father, Jacob S. Moore, MARY F., beloved wife of Frederick C. Knowles.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEONARD.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, MARY JANE, widow of the late Samuel H. Leonard.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROSEVEAR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, MARY VAN DINE, second daughter of Thomas and Lavina Rosevear, aged 7 years, 4 months, and 22 days.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 183 4th st., Jersey City, on Friday, Dec. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment at Keyport. Take 12 o'clock train from foot of Liberty st. for Holmdel, where carriages will be in waiting.

SUYDAM.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 2, ANN ELIZA, widow of the late Lambert Suydam, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 158 Waverley place, without further notice.

TRAVER.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 2, of paralysis, PHEBE, widow of Eli Traver, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 87 Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Sing Sing.

TRAVER.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 2, 1875, ADDIE THORP, youngest child of Fred. W. and Julie Traver, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 230 Ross st., near Marcy av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

VAN WYCK.—At Brooklyn, Dec. 1, CORNELIA POLHEMUS, widow of the late Jacob G. Van Wyck, of Fishkill, N. Y., in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Polhemus, Jr., No. 60 Remsen st., Brooklyn, Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATSON.—HENRY C. WATSON, editor of *Watson's Art Journal*, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. Loder, No. 226 East 33d st., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Dec. 2. Mrs. Watson, Mrs. M. L. Howe, and Mrs. Loder were present at the last scene.

Arrangements for the funeral will be announced as soon as made.

WOOLLEY.—On Tuesday, 30th November, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of James Woolley.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 545 West 47th st., on Friday, the 3d December, at 3 o'clock P. M. Remains to be taken on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, to Trinity Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—In Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 25, 1875, OLIVER STUART WILLIAMS, aged 19 years and 6 months, son of Catharine L. and the late Charles F. Williams, of Brooklyn.

Funeral Friday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 413 Clermont av., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

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LEOPOLD I., KING OF THE BELGIANS, conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod-liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

BARTLETT'S "CENTENNIAL" BOULEVARD AND STREET LAMPS, (adopted by Centennial Commission to light Centennial Grounds,) excelling all lamps for light, beauty, and durability. The latest improvement—substituting solid porcelain reflectors in place of painted or enameled iron—secures a reflector of undimmed lustre. Property-owners truly say: "Nothing for the money adds so much to the appearance of the streets or city." Street size, $5; boulevard, $6; reflectors additional. Discount to the trade. Factory sales-room: No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS "VETERAN CORPS," TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF this corps will be held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. JOSEPH W. CONGDON, Colonel.

C. J. McCOMBIE, Adjutant.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 4 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN CHOICE Meats, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c.; Good Beef a specialty. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st.

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"ESPECIALLY ENTERPRISING AND PROGRESSIVE."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"ENTERPRISING IN ALL RESPECTS."—*Hudson Republican.*

A Salutary Influence.

From the New-York Sun.

There has been a great improvement in our Sunday literature. Some of our Sunday papers now are about the best papers published. In the good work of improving and elevating Sunday journalism, and bringing it to its present advanced state, our esteemed neighbor, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *has borne a leading part. The influence of* THE TIMES *on Sunday literature has always been most salutary. The editorial articles in the Sunday edition of* THE TIMES *have usually been particularly interesting and instructive, and the selections have been made with judgment and taste. We are strongly of opinion that a good influence is exerted by such Sunday papers as* THE TIMES.

Packed Full of News.

From the Waterbury American.

The Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *is packed full of news and miscellaneous reading, and is one of the best Sunday morning papers that leaves New-York.*

SUNDAY'S EDITION OF THE TIMES

Will contain the usual original sketches and stories and extracts from the leading European and American magazines, gems from the best authors, interesting stories, and ALL THE NEWS. THE TIMES will also give:

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and foreign correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE SUNDAY TIMES BY LIGHTNING DELIVERY.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be taken by the new FAST MAIL TRAINS to all parts of the Western and Southern States. IT MAY BE READ at all points along the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Railroads ON SUNDAY, and will reach Western Towns and Cities BEFORE BREAKFAST on Monday.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ART NOTICE!

On exhibition THIS (Friday) MORNING at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, also day and evening until time of sale.

OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS
From the
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF LOUIS PRANG, Esq.,
BOSTON.

Among others, the following artists are represented in this collection of more than two hundred Paintings:

AMERICAN.

Beard, J. H.—Brevoort—Bricher, A. T.—Brown, J. G.—Champney—De Haas, M. F. H.—Durand, A. B.—Granberry, Miss—Hamilton—Hart, Jas. M.—Hart, Wm.—Heade, M. J.—Irving, J. B.—Johnson, Eastman—Lambdin—McCord—Moran—Murray, Mrs.—Sehlig—Sites, Geo. E.—Parton—Ream, C. P.—Scott, Julian—Tait, A. F.

FOREIGN.

Bach, Otto—Benedicter, J.—Coomans—Dieffenbach—Geoler, Otto—Giron—Gude, H.—Hemmens, E.—Meyer von Bremen—Rolfe, W. J.—Schütze, W.—Spitzweg—Süs, Gustav—Van Wyngaerdt—Voltz, F.—Voltz, L.—Waagen, Werner—Wieschebrink—Wilms, J.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

This entire collection will be sold by auction without reserve, by order of Mr. Prang, on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7 and 8, at the place of exhibition, at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the New-England Society in the City of New-York will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st. and 5th av., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 7:30 o'clock, to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and to elect new members. The seventieth annual meeting will be held at the above place on MONDAY, Dec. 13, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of a Board of Officers and the transaction of such business as may legally come before the meeting. L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

THE MANAGERS OF THE LADIES' DEPOSITORY beg to inform their patrons and citizens generally, that at their store, No. 876 Broadway, may now be found for sale a good assortment of LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING and INFANTS' OUTFITS, while all orders for the sewing are, as usual, promptly attended to. This charity has worked for more than forty years quietly, but effectively, in providing work for ladies in reduced circumstances who depend upon their needle for support, and surely merits consideration from our citizens.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1876.

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By arrangement with the authors,
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NEW STORIES
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Author of "Adam Bede," "Middlemarch," &c.

F. W. ROBINSON,
Author of "Kate Kirby," "For Her Sake," &c.

R. D. BLACKMORE,
Author of "Alice Lorraine," "Lorna Doone," &c.

WILKIE COLLINS,
Author of "Woman in White," "Man and Wife," &c.

MISS THACKERAY,
Author of "Old Kensington," "Miss Angel," &c.

Harper's Periodicals will give prominent attention to the illustration of the Centennial International Exposition.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7, postage prepaid by the Publishers.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be sent gratis for every club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS, at $4 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20, without extra copy; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

MONEY, CURRENCIES, AND BANKING.
By CHARLES MORAN,
Price, 40 cents.
For sale at
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	3	Istle, bales	14
Beans, bbls.	340	Leather, rolls	40
Bees-wax, pks.	4	Leather, sides	1,693
Broom-corn, bales	98	Molasses, bbls.	3,360
Copper, bbls.	64	Oil-cake, pks.	188
C. C. Oil, bbls.	400	Beef, pks.	221
Cotton, bales	5,804	Pork, pks.	328
Eggs, pks.	663	Cut-meats, pks.	553
Flour, bbls.	10,836	Lard, tcs.	598
Meal, bags	905	Butter, pks.	2,504
Wheat, bushels	72,880	Cheese, pks.	2,993
Corn, bushels	27,541	Tallow, pks.	154
Oats, bushels	4,900	Pecans, pks.	240
Barley, bushels	2,500	Rice, pks.	229
Malt, bushels	600	Sugar, bbls.	683
Peas, bushels	1,200	Starch, pks.	1,215
Rye, bushels	1,000	Skins, bales	199
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Tobacco, hhds.	9
Hops, bales	5	Whisky, bbls.	356
Hides, No.	7,482	Wool, bales	685
Hides, bdls.	744		

COFFEE—Rio has been firm, but quiet, to-day; 2,000 bags, by the D. Stewart, sold at Baltimore on private terms. Other kinds held quite confidently, but without activity. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 2,000 mats Java, ex Sophia R. Luhrs, sold before arrival on private terms; 4,668 bags Maracaibo, 659 bags Savanilla, 1,500 bags Manila, 255 bags Mexican, 150 bags Costa Rica, 50 bags Angostura sold in lots for consumption within our range, and 2,125 bags San Domingo, in transit to Europe....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20¼c.@20½c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, Ꝑ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18½c.@21¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good, invoices, 19¼c.@20½c.; Java, invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; Manila, 19½c.@20½c.; Mexican, 19½c.@20½c., and Ceylon, 20c.@21½c., gold, Ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—A fair business has been reported for early delivery at steady rates....Ordinary quoted at 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.@12⅞c.; Middling, 13 1-16c.@13¼c. Ꝑ ℔....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,103 bales, (of which 483 bales were on last evening,) including 295 bales to shippers, 458 bales to spinners, and 350 bales to speculators.....The dealings for forward delivery have been less extensive, checked in part by the somewhat firmer range of prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,600 bales, (of which 4,000 bales were on last evening, and 12,600 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 1-16c.; January, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; February, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; March, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; April, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; May, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; June, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; July, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; August, 14 5-16c.@14⅜c., showing a slight improvement on the later options....The receipts at this port since our last have been 5,804 bales, (of which 3,637 bales were for New-England account.)....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,202 bales, against 33,046 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 135,444 bales, against 158,236 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,566,722 bales, against 1,390,536 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports, (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 62,562 bales; to the Continent, 29,946 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 88,280 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 591,763 bales.

EARTHENWARE—Has been quoted steady as to prices, but has been selling slowly, in most instances.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been rather more sought after, within the range of $2 35@$2 40 for No. 1, short and long count.

FISH—Most kinds have been in quite moderate request, yet held with firmness. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 25 Ꝑ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5@$7; Hake, $4@$4 50; new Mackerel quoted at $24@$27 for No. 1, $15@$17 for No. 2, and $8@$10 50 for No. 3 Ꝑ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $3 75@$6 50; Smoked Herrings at 27c.@30c. for Scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1 Ꝑ box, (the higher figures from store;) Dutch Herring, $1 12@$1 18 Ꝑ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The feature of business in State and Western Flour has been the increased activity in good to choice shipping Extras and Minnesota brands suited to the English markets, and in City Mill Extras and Amber Winter Wheat Extras, chiefly for the West Indies and South America, at firm prices, under less urgent offerings of lines. Most other descriptions have been quite moderately sought after at generally unchanged quotations. The limited supply of ocean freight room available for early use has been against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,450 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 50@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 35; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 50@$5, chiefly at $4 60@$4 85; inferior to choice Extra State, $5@$5 50; choice to fancy do., $5 50@$6, mainly at $5 65@$5 90; City Mills Extra, $5 25@$6 75, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 25@$7, and patent at $6 75@$9 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 75; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 25; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 50@$7 25; Western White do. Extras, $5 75@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 75, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genessee, $6@$7 Ꝑ bbl....Included in the sales have been 12,850 bbls. shipping stock, in part Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat Extras and Minnesota Extras, (chiefly patent,) on the basis of our quotations; and 6,800 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly at $6 25@$6 50 Ꝑ bbl....Southern Flour has been in rather better request at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 for inferior to very good Superfine, $5 25@$6 60 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, and $6 65@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in fair demand, in a jobbing way, at from $4 25@$5 35 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 30 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in quite moderate demand at from $3 15@$3 65 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 15@$3 65 for White do.; $3 30@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 for Brandywine, delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 700 bbls., of which were 450 bbls. low grade Yellow Western at $3 15@$3 35....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 20@$1 70 Ꝑ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 40 for State, and $2 35@$2 60 for Pennsylvania Ꝑ 100 ℔.

FRUIT—Of Valencia Raisins 21,000 bxs. have been sold, part at 9¾c.@10c., now held at 10¼c. Other kinds quiet.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been held firmly, on quite moderate offerings, but has been less active. The dealings have been mainly in low grade, Mixed and ungraded, afloat; strictly prime to choice samples have been held 2c.@3c. a bushel above the views of buyers, checking operations. Winter Wheat very quiet at essentially unchanged figures; sales have been reported, since our last, of 80,000 bushels, at $1 15 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 17@$1 19 for No. 3 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 05@$1 22 for ungraded Spring, mostly at $1 20@$1 22, afloat; $1 29 (last evening) for prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, with $1 28 freely bid to-day, and $1 30 asked for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, this grade having been particularly scarce; $1 35@$1 37 for Amber Western; $1 40 for very choice Amber State, (500 bushels,) in store, Ꝑ bushel....Corn has been in decidedly more active demand, and has advanced fully 1c. a bushel in the instance of prime Old Mixed Western, afloat, which has been quite freely purchased, in good part for export. New Mixed Western has also been in some request for shipment. Sales have been reported of 91,500 bushels, at 74c.@74½c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 74½c. for prime; 73c.@73½c. (nominally) for steamer do., afloat; 74c.@75c. for High Mixed Western, car lots; 74¼c.@75c. for Yellow Western; 62c.@71c. for very damp to choice dry new Mixed Western, mainly at 65c.@66c. for about fair average, part for export; 69c.@72c. for new Yellow Western; and 75c. for old White Western, (3,000 bushels,) in store....Rye has been in demand and prime has been quoted very firm, on limited offerings, with sales reported of 4,000 bushels strictly prime State at 95c.; strictly prime Canada, in hand, quoted at 88c. bid, and 90c. asked....Barley has been in very good request at firmer rates. The reduced offerings of prime to choice, and the advanced views of holders have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported of 30,000 bushels, including a boat load of No. 1 Canada, at $1 23; another of ungraded Canada at $1 18 in store; and another of inferior Canada at $1 08 Ꝑ bushel....Barley Malt very dull and wholly unsettled in price....Canada Peas scarce and firm but inactive; a car load, to arrive, sold at $1 07 in bond....Buckwheat in moderate demand at about steady rates; State quoted at 65c.@66c. Ꝑ bushel; sales three car loads....Oats have been in good request and strong in price, with sales reported, since our last, of 48,500 bushels at 43c.@47½c. for poor to very good mixed Western, car lots, afloat, (with prime No. 2 Chicago scarce and quoted at 48½c.@49c.; and No. 2 Milwaukee at 49c.@50c.;) 46c.@51c. for White Western; 47c.@52c. for White State, (including 3,000 bushels prime at the latter rate,) and 45½c.@48c. for Mixed State....Feed has been in fair demand within the range of $18 50@$25, as extremes, Ꝑ ton....Bale Hay has been in quite moderate supply and good demand, including shipping lots, within the range of from 65c.@70c.; and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 05 Ꝑ 100 ℔. Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c....Rye Straw continues in fair demand within the range of 65c.@$1 05; Oat, 55c.@70c. Ꝑ 100 ℔.

HARDWARE—Has been in comparatively slack request at generally firm prices.

HIDES—Have been rather quiet at about former figures; sales, 8,000 California Kips, 14,000 green-salted Texas, and 1,300 City Slaughter on private terms.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans, new crop, has been in light demand, within the range of 55c.@61c. for good to choice. Other kinds dull and quoted as before.

NAILS—Have been quiet since our last at $3@$3 15 for common Fence and Sheathing, for large and small lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, but held more firmly, within the range of $1 70@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 for No. 2; $2 37½@$3 37½ for No. 1; $3 75@$7 25 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, Ꝑ 280 ℔....Tar has been in limited demand at $2 12½@$2 25 Ꝑ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½....Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 37c. Ꝑ gallon. Sales, 200 bbls. at this price.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held more confidently at 7c., in bulk, and at 10⅛c.@10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery, but has been quiet....Refined has been in light demand; quoted for early delivery at 12½c.@12⅝c....Refined, in cases, 17c.@19c....Naphtha at 9¾c.@10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 11⅞c.@12c.... At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 11⅞c. Ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet for early delivery at about steady prices. Sales for early delivery have been reported of small lots of Western Mess at $22 50, for fresh inspected; 150 bbls. new Mess, medium, at $22 25....Prime Mess very dull; quoted at $21@$21 50 for new, and $20 for old. Extra Prime, $16@$16 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, depressed and lower; quoted, seller the remainder of the year, at the close, at $21 25, and seller January at $20 50@$20 70. Sales included 1,250 bbls., seller the remainder of the year, at $21 40@$21 50....Dressed Hogs have been in demand, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been very moderately sought after, in the local market, at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 20,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¼c.@12½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....We quote Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¼c.@10½c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11¼c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., December and January options, nominal at 8¼c.@8½c. Ꝑ ℔. And for Western delivery, sales have been reported of 500 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at equal to 8½c., delivered here....Bacon has been very dull in the local market at about former rates. City Long Clear at 11½c.; Western Long Clear quoted at 11c. Sales have been reported for forward delivery of 2,050 bxs. of various cuts; 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, and 500 bxs. Short Rib, on private terms.... Western Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c., and Short Clear, same delivery, at 11½c.; Short Rib, January delivery, at 11c....Lard has been moderately active at lower prices, but closing steadily....Of Western Steam for early delivery sales have been reported of 350 tcs., contract, at 12⅞c., and 510 tcs. new at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c.; the latter for very choice. Also 250 tcs. Kettle at 13 1-16c....And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12⅞c.; closing at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c.; 1,500 tcs., seller January, at 12 15-16c., closing at 12 15-16c.@13c.; 1,000 tcs., seller February, at 13 1-16c.; and 500 tcs., March, at 13 3-16c.@13¼c.... And of City Lard, 80 tcs., Steam and Kettle, at 12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 at 12½c.... And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of small lots for the Continent, at 13¼c., and 250 tcs. for the West Indies part at 12⅞c.....Beef has been moderately sought after within the previous range. Sales, 200 bbls. We quote at $12 50 for Extra and $11 50 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$17 for Packet Ꝑ bbl....And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra Indian Mess, $33@$34. Sales, 100 tcs. at private terms....Beef Hams continue inactive at $22 25@$24 for prime to very choice....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted....Tallow in good demand, with sales of 95,000 ℔. good to prime at 9⅛c.@9¼c., with choice City held at 9⅜c. Ꝑ ℔....Stearine in moderate request, with sales of 250 tcs., quoted at 13c.@13¼c.; choice City, in hhds., at 13c. Sales, 150 tcs. prime Western at 13c. Ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Has been in fair demand at steady rates, with fair to choice Carolina quoted at $6 75@$7 62½; Louisiana at $6@$7; Rangoon, $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 60, gold, in bond; Patna at $6 75@$7, currency, free, and $4 25@$4 25, gold, in bond, Ꝑ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been in good request, with Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 55@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been quiet, but firm, on the basis of $2, gold, Ꝑ bushel of 56 ℔....Grass-seeds have been generally quiet since our last. Prime Clover scarce, and held at extreme rates. Clover quoted nominally at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for best Western, and 11⅜c.@12c. for State....Timothy scarce and nominal, quoted at $2 30@$2 75, from cars and store, Ꝑ bushel.... Rough Flax wholly nominal in the absence of supplies....Russian Hemp inactive, $2@$2 05, currency, Ꝑ bushel....Canary-seed has been more sought after, within the range of $6 75@$9....Rape-seed, $2 65@$3 30 Ꝑ bushel.

SOAP—Has been more sought after, with Castile quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Colgate's Family, 8⅛c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7⅛c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Has been quite moderately inquired for at about former prices. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@23½c.; Cloves, 47½c.@49c.; East India Pepper, 15c.@15¼c.; White Pepper, 24½c.; Pimento, 13½c.@14c.; Ginger, 9¼c.@11c., gold, Ꝑ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been firm and in fair request, with sales reported to-day of 1,050 hhds., including 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c.; 500 hhds. do. at 9¼c., and 250 hhds. do. at 9¼c.... We quote: fair refining Cuba at 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; good refining at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; good do. at 8 7-16c.; prime do. at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅞c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6⅛c....Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10½c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅛c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅛c. Ꝑ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at former figures; sales, 600 half-chests Green and 1,500 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 15 on sales of 200 bbls. And of old, 50 bbls. at $1 16 Ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business in berth freights has been moderate, with Grain rates quoted stronger; market otherwise without important alteration. The chartering movement has been on a restricted scale, the very full rates claimed for tonnage, both here and to arrive, especially for vessels suited to Grain and Petroleum, operating against activity....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by sail, 1,250 bales Cotton (of through freight) at 9-32d. for compressed; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. Ꝑ bbl.; 150 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. Ꝑ ton, and, by steam, 20,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10½d. Ꝑ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. Ꝑ tierce; other Merchandise on private terms; 60 tons Leather at 80s.; 1,100 bxs. Cheese at 55s. Ꝑ ton. And by steam, from Chicago, (of through freight,) 1,350 pks. Provisions at 86c., and 1,000 pks. Cheese at 86c. Ꝑ 100 ℔.... And a British ship, 1,117 tons, (now at Tybee,) with Cotton, from Norfolk, on private terms; and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ⅝d. Ꝑ ℔....For London, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. Ꝑ bbl.; 3,000 bushels Grain reported, but without reliable particulars; 350 tons Oil-cake on private terms; and an American ship, 1,195 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d. Ꝑ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10½d. Ꝑ bushel; and 500 bbls. Apples at 4s. Ꝑ bbl....For Bristol, a German bark, 395 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 30s. Ꝑ ton....For the United Kingdom, a British brig, 250 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. 6d. Ꝑ bbl....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1 3-16c. Ꝑ ℔....For the Continent, a German bark, 753 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 20 tons Leather at 80s. Ꝑ ton....For Bremen, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. Ꝑ bushel, and 2,500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 3s. 6d. Ꝑ bbl.; also, a German ship, 951 tons, (to arrive,) with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. Ꝑ bbl....For Hamburg, by sail, 5 tons Merchandise, (light,) at 1½c. Ꝑ ℔., and 250 bxs. Soap at 35s. Ꝑ ton; and by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon at 90 reich-marks; also, a German bark, 466 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For Copenhagen, a Danish brig, 145 tons, with about 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. Ꝑ bbl....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1 5-16c. Ꝑ ℔....For Laguayra, an American schooner, 314 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 45c. Ꝑ bbl....For Jamaica, a British brig, 193 tons, and an American schooner, 261 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 45c. Ꝑ bbl....For Trinidad de Cuba, an American schooner, 305 tons, from Philadelphia and back to Philadelphia or New-York, reported at $5 50 for Sugar and $3 25 for Molasses....For Wilmington, an American brig, 179 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 50 Ꝑ ton, and from Wilmington, with Lumber, for Hayti, at $9, (silver.)....For Galveston, an American schooner, 250 tons, (now at Pascagoula,) with Coal, from New-Orleans, (two trips,) at $4 Ꝑ ton of 2,000 ℔....For Philadelphia, a Norwegian bark, 303 tons, with fruit, &c., from Messina or Palermo, reported at $1,850....For Providence, an American schooner, 173 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 50 Ꝑ ton, with option of Norwalk or New-Haven....For Boston, an American schooner, 275 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 90 Ꝑ ton....For New-York, an American bark, 349 tons, an American brig, 320 tons, and an American schooner, 281 tons, with Sugar, from Havana, [illegible] c. for bxs.; and two barks and three or four schooners, with Sugar and Molasses, from New-Orleans, reported at $4 50 and $1 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 7-16 for money and 93 9-16 for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three-months' bills is 2¾@2½ Ꝑ cent., which is ⅝@⅞ Ꝑ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 93 7-16 for money and 93½ for the account.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £116,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £622,000. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 43¾ Ꝑ cent., is now 39⅜ Ꝑ cent.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 5-16 for money and 93 7-16 for the account.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,278,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 66f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 4,500 bales, of which 500 bales were American. Cotton to arrive quiet and steady; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, at 6⅝d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, December delivery, at 6⅝d. Provisions—Bacon, 59s. Ꝑ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.

LONDON, Dec. 2—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11⅞d. Ꝑ gallon. Tallow, 52s. 6d. Ꝑ cwt. Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. Ꝑ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 9d. Ꝑ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Petroleum, 29f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—Spanish Gold 209½@210. Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 87@89 premium; short sight, 92@94 premium; 60 days, gold, 121@123 premium; short sight, 125@127, premium; on London, 144@146 premium; on Paris, 118@120 premium. Sugar dull; No. 2 Dutch Standard, 14@14½ reals Ꝑ arroba; in gold, 6½@6¾ reals.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 2, was of an unimportant character, only three sales being effected, all by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, one three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 140 feet west of Third avenue; sold for $8,000 to the Bank of Savings of the City of New-York, plaintiff.

By Richard V. Harnett, A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, one three-story frame hotel, with plot 85 by 220, on Courtlandt avenue, north-west corner of Helen street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward; sold for $8,500 to the Universal Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

By William Kennelly, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, one three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, north side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward; sold for $4,500 to Albert Mathews, plaintiff.

The following auctions were adjourned: Sale by William Kennelly of one lot on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, Dec. 9; sale by same auctioneer of two lots on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, east of First avenue, Dec. 10; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the house and lot No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, Dec. 10, and sale by R. V. Harnett, of a house and lot, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, west of Third avenue, sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are announced as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 23.9 by 50, on Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 41 Broome street, south side, 100 feet west of Goerck street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot 32.4 by 87.6, No. 14 Ludlow street, east side, 124.4 feet north of Canal street.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24.1 by 94.9, No. 84 West Eleventh street, south side, 299.10 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Beall, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 225 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 75 by 79, on Lexington avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Robbins avenue, and one lot, 19.9 by 80, on Robbins avenue, south side, 19.9 feet east of Lexington avenue, East Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story brick house and lot. East 30th st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 3d av.; lot 20x98.9.... $8,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story frame hotel and plot, Courtlandt av., n. w. corner of Helen st., Morrisania, 23d Ward; plot 85x220.... $8,500

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story frame house and lot, 153d st., n. s., 42.5 ft. w. of Courtlandt av., Morrisania, 23d Ward; lot 25x100.... $4,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Madison av., e. s., 82.1½ ft. s. of 84th st., 20.½x78.7½; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Henry L. Volkening	$18,000
8th av., 50x100, 24th Ward; Dorothea Neuchtern and husband to Julius Kasmeyer	3,800
46th st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; George Richmond to Louis R. Weed	nom.
54th st., n. s., 207.6 ft. e. of 5th av., 20.10x100.5; Edward Oppenheimer and wife to Isabella J. S. Armstrong	42,500
38th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x72.6; Mary A. Bodine and husband to John C. Williamson	2,060
5th av., s. w. corner 46th st., 25.5x100; Jonas G. Clark and wife to Mary M. Baldwin	120,000
74th st., s. s., 112.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 56.3x102.2; also 74th st., s. s., 206.3 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16.9x102.2; Charles L. Cornish to Henry Knickerbocker	nom.
74th st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 3d av., 225 ft. to Lexington av. x102.2; same to same	nom.
10th av., s. e. corner 128th st. 66x100x irregular; Caspar Heindel and wife to William T. Ryerson and others	90,000
46th st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; John W. Weed to George Richmond	nom.
3d av., e. s., 101 ft. s. of 46th st., 20x65; Jacob Phillips and wife to Solomon Abrahams	22,500
3d av., s. w. corner 58th st., 50x95; August L. Nosser and wife to Gottlieb Dilger	76,000
25th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st av., 75x98.9; John A. Goodlett, Referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank	17,600
Depot place, n. e. corner Commerce st., 75x94, (23d Ward;) Samuel Broughton and wife to William B. Ogden	nom.
11th st., s. s., 168 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Jesse W. Powers and wife to Elizabeth Gardiner	nom.
4th av., s. e. corner of 105th st., 350x100.11; Fernando Wood and wife to Joseph L. R. Wood	50,000
Gansevoort st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of West st., 50x87.6; Bridget Ann Forban to Benjamin Wallace	9,000
3d av., e. s., 58.9 ft. n. of 41st st., 20x65; also, 114th st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.10; George B. Goldschmidt to Eva Wagner	nom.
3d av., e. s., same property; William Wagner and wife to George B. Goldschmidt	nom.
Broad st., No. 39, 30.8x117.2; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Calvin Stevens	31,000
Columbia st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Rivington st., 20x49.8; Louis Reis and wife to Rosina Weil	11,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at great reductions, large and small houses on and near 5th and Madison avs.
Offices No. 4 Pine st.,
or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A RARE INVESTMENT.

A splendid business property for sale very low; is finely located; in thorough condition; rents now for about $16,000. Principals only apply to
PORTER & GOULD. Drexel Building.

$25,000 FOR FOUR STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone, in a good location below 45th st., finished in hardwood; all improvements, two bath rooms; sold in 1870 for $35,000. Must be sold for cash. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE LAND IN SOUTH GEORGIA FOR SALE.

An undivided half interest in a very productive and well-settled plantation, forty miles from Savannah, Ga., and five miles from line of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, containing 1,500 acres, of which 300 acres are cleared and partly in cultivation. Is offered for one-fourth its value, say $1,500. The productiveness and superior advantages of the plantation are generally acknowledged. Owner living in another section causes the sacrifice. Apply to No. 151 Gordon st., Savannah, Ga.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FRENCH FLATS IN THE ALBANY, Saratoga, Grand Circle, and Reservoir Square Buildings; rooms and halls heated by steam; elevators; reasonable rents.
J. W. STEVENS,
Broadway and 51st st.

ELEGANT PARLORS AND BASEMENTS, also second floor, unfurnished; will let together or separately; first-class block; private, quiet family; low rent. No. 323 West 29th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE OLD PAPER WAREHOUSE, NO. 9 Spruce st., store, basement, and subcellar. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in John street, between Jay and Bridge streets, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 2d day of December, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., all the real and personal property known as Rowe's Oil Works, in said city, to wit: First, the four lots of land lying on the northerly side of said John street, containing together fifty feet in front and rear, and two hundred feet in depth on each side, together with the mill, machinery, and fixtures thereon, lately used for crushing linseed, and the wharf adjoining the said lots and extending about two hundred and thirty feet into the East River; second, the five other lots of land lying on the southerly side of said John street, opposite to the said four lots, and extending through the block southerly to Plymouth street, containing together fifty feet in front on John street and seventy-two feet in front on Plymouth street, with all the buildings, machinery, and fixtures thereon, lately used for boiling, packing, storing, and weighing linseed-oil; third, the two other lots of land, unimproved, lying on said southerly side of John street, adjoining the last-mentioned parcel of five lots, on the westerly side thereof, containing together fifty feet in front and rear and ninety feet in depth on each side; fourth, all the personal property, fixtures, furniture, tools, and utensils in and about the said works and belonging thereto.

The said parcel of four lots will be sold subject to a mortgage of $40,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and free and clear of all other incumbrances; and the said parcel of five lots will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000, held by the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and free and clear of all other incumbrances; and the said parcel of two lots will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. For maps, descriptions, catalogues, &c., apply, on and after November 15 next, to the undersigned.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to the 16th day of December, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the same place.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Executors of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Man & Parsons, Attorneys.

285 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

situate on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs., Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, Brooklyn, including the residence of

J. CARSON BREVOORT.

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on

TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1875.

This property, which is now offered for sale for the first time, is within forty-five minutes of the New-York City Hall, by the Fulton Ferry, and within forty-five minutes of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by the Greenpoint or Williamsburg Ferry.

The character of the neighborhood is fully established, brown-stone houses and stores being on all sides.

The property will be restricted against nuisances.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

For maps, &c., apply to
A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.

Title absolute. Sale without limit or reservation.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK SCHUR, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate of the above named bankrupt, will sell at public auction at his office No. 782 Broad street, Newark, New-Jersey, on SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock noon, the following described land and premises, situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-third street, distant 291 feet 8 inches north-westerly from the northerly corner of First avenue and Twenty-third street; thence north-easterly on a line parallel with said First avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the centre line of the block; thence north-westerly along said centre line of the block 16 feet 8 inches; thence south-westerly in a line parallel with First avenue 98 feet 9 inches to Twenty-third street; and thence south-easterly along the said northerly line of Twenty-third street 16 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the lot and dwelling-house thereon known as No. 329 East Twenty-third street. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer—Offices No. 4 Pine St. and No. 33 East 17th St.—

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, under the direction of Vernon K. Stevenson, Esq., Special Guardian, at Public Auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 1875, at 12 o'clock, the two exceedingly valuable, magnificently-located three story and basement high stoop brown-stone dwellings Nos. 1,520 and 1,522 Broadway, east side, between 46th and 47th sts., facing the open plaza and Broadway and 7th av. junction; size of each house, 20 by about 50; lots 80 feet. Sale positively without reserve. Maps and particulars of V. K. STEVENSON, President Real Estate Trust Company, No. 17 Nassau st., or from the auctioneer at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

first-class and most reliable servants' exchange, corner of 11th st. and 6th av., a number of Protestant girls waiting for situations. Please take particular notice of the address.

A PARISIAN LADY, WELL SKILLED in repairing linen, dresses, cloaks, hats, &c., desires to find employment among respectable families; charges moderate. Address, in person or by letter, Mrs. K. C., No. 54 East 41st st.

A LADY WISHES A PLACE FOR A YOUNG woman with one child; can highly recommend her; wages no object; City or country. Call at No. 574 Madison av., on Saturday and Monday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

CHAR-WOMAN.—WASHING AND IRONING; cleaning by the day; can get up dinners or do any kind of work. Call for Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, obliging, young Canadian girl of twenty-two, tidy, wearing print dresses and understanding her work and place as a servant, for chamber-work and waiting; in either City or country; has good references; ready as soon as desired. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as regular chamber-maid or house-maid; understands her business perfectly, having filled the situation here and in England; is neat and tidy; has one year's City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or general house-work in a small family; best of City references; City or country. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a Welsh girl with good City references; she is a good plain cook and excellent washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; City or country; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and nurse, or seamstress; is willing, obliging, and well recommended. Call at Mrs. Gade's Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman in a private family; has the best City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 252 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent chamber-maid and fine washer in a private family; is a good plain seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or would do house-work for a small private family; City reference. Can be seen at No. 337 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; one year's reference from last employer. Call at 129 West 19th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; would take care of children. Call on or address Advertiser, No. 321 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 34 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or for light house-work; is very neat and tidy and of very pleasant disposition. Call at J. Morison's first-class institute, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has ten years of the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 321 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or first-class waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 337 West 41st st., near 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Seamstress.—By a respectable girl; the best of City recommendations. Apply at or address No. 414 West 25th st., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, as chamber-maid and take care of children, or as waitress; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 44 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing and Ironing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; excellent cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent baker; excellent laundress; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as excellent family cook; City or country; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, preserves, pastry, &c.; also bread and biscuit; will assist with washing; undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; makes nice soups and desserts, and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman, highly recommended as a good family cook; meats, game, pastry, &c.; excellent baker, washer, and ironer; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMPETENT young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-rate cook, washer, and ironer; young, strong, and capable, with five years' City reference; makes soups, desserts, &c.; City or country, but wants a place steady for the Winter at least. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS an excellent cook and good baker; will assist with coarse washing; private family or boarding-house; is economical and neat in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, AGED THIRTY; is a first-class family cook, excellent baker; well recommended as to competency and neatness. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is a good baker; understands her business in all its branches; best reference from last place; family is breaking up housekeeping. Call at No. 322 West 48th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, capable colored girl; for City or country; she is a good cook, washer, and ironer; kind with children; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with washing; best of references. Call at No. 252 West 30th st., near 8th av., second floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family; is a good family cook; would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 20 West 13th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; is a good baker; no objection to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman from Canada as first-class cook; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in either City or country, to cook, wash, and iron; good reference. Call at No. 6 Jones st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl as good cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 180 3d av., near 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong and excellent servant; can cook very well, and is very industrious; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK TO GO OUT BY the day or week; will cook for dinner and supper parties. Call at No. 224 West 26th st., in store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook; no objection to the country; French and German cooking if desired; satisfactory references. Call at No. 1,428 Broadway, in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN; boarding-house or private house; has best of City references as competent cook, &c. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH COOK; IS good pastry cook, bread and biscuit baker; has excellent City reference. Apply at 154 West 23d st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SCOTCH women in the country, in public or private place; one as first-class cook; also pastry; American cooking of all kinds; the other as first-class laundress; wages not so much an object as a nice place; would like to go together if convenient. Address Cook, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, VERY RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash, and iron or do general house-work in a private family; has the very best of references. Call at J. Morison's first-class office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work in a small family; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO the cooking and washing of a small private family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 104 16th st., near 7th av., in the rear, one flight stairs up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young and reliable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Call at 57 West 18th st., in the rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as good plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 521 West 43d st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; willing to do washing if required; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing if required; can give good City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS COOK, washing, and ironing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 220 West 16th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; well recommended from last place. Call for two days at No. 448 6th av., top floor, from 10 o'clock A. M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good references. Call at No. 346 West 37th st., Room No. 11.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; no washing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 222 West 18th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS NO objections to wash and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; no objection to assist in coarse washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 20 West 20th st.

COOK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A COMPETENT cook; will assist in the coarse washing; no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK, IN A private family; is a professed cook; good baker; can furnish the best City references. Call at or address No. 149 West 24th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; wishes a few more engagements by the day; first-class City references. Call at No. 457 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER wishes to go out by the day; cuts and fits at reasonable terms, or would do work at home. Call at No. 434 3d av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER WOULD LIKE a few more engagements by the day with first-class ladies, or will make suits at home in the latest style. Address No. 745 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman, lately arrived in this country, as housekeeper, companion, or upper nurse. Call at J. Morison's reliable institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDE girl of twenty-three for general work; is a good cook and laundress; strong, obliging, and a good washer; for City or country; with reference; would prefer a steady place to high wages. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant girl to do general house-work for moderate wages; is neat and tidy, and very pleasant disposition. Call at J. Morison's reliable institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN HONEST, GOOD, AND industrious girl; willing and obliging; can do nice washing and ironing, and is a fair cook; can give City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with two years' experience, for general work; a good cook and laundress, and very obliging with children; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK AND USEFUL GIRL.—BY a German girl as cook and to wash and iron and do general house-work; City or country; is a correct, pleasant girl to have about, and reliable; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl to do general house-work; good City references. Call at No. 282 West 27th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for general house-work; good references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl for general house-work; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; best City references. Apply at No. 243 East 28th st., second floor, back room.

JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH Servants' Institution, for the purpose of obtaining reliable servants, male and female. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman as first-class seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; dresses hair, take charge of a lady's wardrobe; will make herself useful; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine laundry-work, French fluting, &c.; has several years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, or would do fine washing and chamber-work; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has got best City references and can be well recommended. Address M. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SPLENDID YOUNG GIRL AS laundress and chamber-maid; is fully capable, obliging, and neat. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; would do fine washing and chamber-work; the best of City references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY GIRL as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; will assist in chamber-work; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED STEADY woman as first-class laundress; has the very best of references, and is willing and obliging. Call at J. Morison's first-class servants' exchange, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—IN A HOTEL OR FAMILY as head laundress, or would take charge of an invalid lady; is accustomed to either. Call at No. 891 8th av., in the store. Mrs. Fanner.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very nice girl, who is a good washer and ironer and a neat chamber-maid; can furnish good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG girl lately landed; has never lived out, but has been well brought up; is fond of children, and will do chamber-work, or make herself otherwise useful; wages less an object than a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS NURSE FOR an infant or growing children; best City references; fond of children; a neat seamstress; willing and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or would take children and plain sewing; best City references. Call at Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL OF good, tidy appearance and kind disposition to children, as nurse in a private family; is a good hand-sewer, and will furnish good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French girl to take care of children and make herself useful around the house; good reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, sew, and would do light chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH Protestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid and plain sewing in a private family; smart, active, tidy young girl; can be well recommended where she is staying. Call at No. 219 East 24th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPETENT nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or growing children; is a good seamstress; several years' experience; best City reference; home preferred to wages. Call at No. 300 6th av., near 23d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE STALLS IN FIRST-class private stable. No. 153 East 38th st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A FRENCH berline, in perfect order. Apply at 1 East 55th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; eight years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 142 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH GIRL, WHO is fully capable of taking care of young children; has two years' references from her last place; speaks a little English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EDUCATED Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WOULD like to take care of a baby or do up-stairs work; can be well recommended. Call at No. 311 East 60th st., first floor, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; capable of bringing up a baby on the bottle; is thoroughly faithful and reliable. Apply at present employer's, No. 330 East 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse for grown children and do plain sewing, or do light chamber-work; good reference. Apply at No. 78 West 48th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT girl as nurse and seamstress; would go a short way in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman in a Protestant private family; satisfactory reference. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT PLACE BY A first-class family seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate on machines; no objection to the country. Call at No. 105 West 48th st., present employer's, basement door.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City references; wages no object. Call on or address at No. 164 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Seamstress.—Can do fine sewing and embroidering; eight years' references. Call for two days at No. 255 Madison av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; BEST Swedish waitress in the City; has the best verbal references for neatness, competency, and character. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads; will assist with chamber-work, if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young American girl as waitress and chamber-maid; good references; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 335 East 31st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress and assist with chamber-work in a private family; over five years' City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 356 East 13th st., third floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid; no objections to a private boarding-house; City references. Apply at No. 232 East 29th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

WAITRESS AND PLAIN SEWER.—BY A young girl to do waiting and plain sewing; eleven years' City reference. Call at No. 819 6th av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY, as first-class coachman; will be found thoroughly efficient and industrious; has the very best of reference from first families in the City. Call on or address T. A., at Mr. Cogswell's stable, corner 33d st. and Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; is an experienced four-in-hand or tandem driver; first-class horseman, second to no man in this City; reference from the best families in this City. Can be seen at J. B. Brewster's, No. 145 5th av., corner 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man as first-class coachman; can furnish best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Any gentleman wishing such a man will address Robert, care Rev. D. M. McCaffery, No. 44 East 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHMAN in a first-class family; best of reference given from two last employers. Apply at or address private stable, No. 142 West 50th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS eleven years' City reference from last employer. Call on or address H. K., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; best City reference. Address J. T., No. 37 West 43d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE, sober, industrious young man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is perfect in every respect, and will be willing and obliging; seven years' best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 215 West 26th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; nine years' reference. Any gentleman requiring his services may address M. K., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; good City reference from last employer. Address H. J., No. 322 West 43d st., or Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 116 West 18th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN of good appearance and very good driver, as coachman or groom; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; married, no family; wife would do the washing. Call or address for two days M. R., at seed store, No. 35 Courtlandt st.

GROOM OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By an Englishman of medium size; is a thorough groom, good driver, &c.; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; perfectly willing and obliging, and will identify himself with the interest of his employer; reference first class. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

GROOM AND GARDENER, OR FARMER and to make himself generally useful.—By a single man, (Protestant;) is a good groom and driver; can milk and take care of cows, cut cord-wood, rails, &c. Address Groom, Thorburn's seed store, John st., New-York.

GROOM, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; is a thorough groom and good City driver; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call or address Coachman, 137 West 38th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A CHINAMAN IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house, to make himself useful around the house; will go for $8 to $10 per month. Call at or address No. 636 6th av., corner 37th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN who is willing to attend furnace fires and make himself generally useful. Address J. C. J., No. 145 West 32d st., third floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has no objection to a private boarding-house; has eight years' reference from last place. Address M. K., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; has the best City reference; wages $25. Address for two days J. M., Box 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from his last employer; willing to go for moderate wages; City or country. Apply or address W. B., No. 1,182 Broadway, in drug store.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter or valet; served one family for eleven years; has superior testimonials and City reference; married; age thirty-one. Address O. N., No. 205 East 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house. Address G. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE.—Apply at No. 24 Dey st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, SALESMEN who are acquainted with the dry goods, clothing, and tailoring trade in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Minnesota. Address Post Office Box No. 1,845.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, IN A FRENCH flat, a Protestant girl to do house-work; must be a good cook; no washing required; must have good references. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock at the Albany, corner Broadway and 51st st., apartment No. 27.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress, to assist with growing children, and do light chamber-work. Apply for two days at No. 55 West 23d st., from 10 till 12 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and nurse to a grown child. Only those who are good family seamstresses need apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 436 Madison av.

WANTED—A MAN WAITER, (WHITE,) SOBER, reliable, and not afraid of work; to sleep out of house; wages, $20. Address H. L. C., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A CANVASSER WHO CAN CONTROL business in stationery and printing; none other wanted. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 149 Times Office.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of November, A. D. 1875, an alias warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH R. FRITH and WILLIAM A. HICHMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK VENTHEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, December 2, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, the said Register, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the fourteenth day of December, 1875, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy.
FREDERICK LINK, Assignee.
No. 502 Hudson street, New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. MITCHELL.
d3-1aw3wF*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN, } Executors.
CHARLES D. SCHMIDT,
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
s3-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, } Executors.
DANIEL MORISON,
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-1aw6mF*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOSEPH D. POWERS, GUSTAVE A. RECHLIN, and JAMES G. POWERS, JR., under the firm name of J. D. POWERS & CO., merchant tailors, was dissolved by the death of the senior partner, JOSEPH D. POWERS, on the 6th day of November, 1875. The business will in future be conducted by the undersigned, the surviving partners, under the firm name of POWERS & RECHLIN, at the old stand, corner of Broadway and 8th st.
JAMES G. POWERS, JR.,
GUSTAVE A. RECHLIN,
Merchant Tailors.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WETMORE & RATHBORNE, for the transaction of a banking and brokerage business at No. 4 Exchange court.
C. F. WETMORE,
C. L. RATHBORNE,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. HATHAWAY and JAMES C. KERR, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell at public auction by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, at No. 8 Howard street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of December, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large stock of fine dress trimmings, fringes, buttons, yak laces, cotton, silks, worsteds, braids, &c., lately the stock of said bankrupts, together with a safe and all the fixtures and furniture. For further information please apply to the undersigned.
JOHN H. PLATT Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street.
Nov. 26, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

DR. HALL'S CHURCH.—TWO OR THREE sittings wanted. Address immediately W. W. LIVINGSTON, care of Box 3,822 New-York Post Office.

ANY ONE WISHING TO DISPOSE OF A handsome camel's hair shawl at a reduced price may address W., Box No. 33 Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.
New-York, Dec. 2, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 4 proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT and Coke Company, of Chicago, due Dec. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association. A. M. BILLINGS, President.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SKYE TERRIER, ANSWERING TO THE name of Pinch; G. Kuhn engraved on the collar; $10 reward will be paid on his delivery at No. 18 East 30th st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA	WED., Dec. 8	*RUSSIA	WED., Dec. 22
JAVA	WED., Dec. 15	CHINA	WED., Dec. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE	$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA	Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Thursday, Dec. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND	Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.	England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
The Queen, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.	Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO	Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA	Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN	Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING	Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA	Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA	Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier	Saturday Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre	Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.
VICTORIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR HAYTI:

ANDES	Nov. 4

FOR KINGSTON, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS	Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

CLARIBEL	Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. KUEHL, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO	Dec. 15, noon

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC	Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO	Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Dec. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Dec. 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO	Dec. 1	COLOMBO	Dec. 29
OTHELLO	Dec. 15	HINDOO	Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.
Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports. For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at the office on pier foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN	Sat., Dec. 4	ODER	Sat., Dec. 18
AMERICA	Sat., Dec. 11	DEUTSCHLAND	Sat., Dec. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	60 gold
Steerage	30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTIC	SATURDAY, DEC. 4
GEORGIA	WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, Gen. Agent, 317 B'way.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Dec. 2
COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, Dec. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4.05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway. No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5.30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot. Arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

BLACK CASHMERE SILKS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.
FORMER PRICE $2, NOW $1 50.
AND GOOD QUALITIES AT LOWER FIGURES.
ALSO
full lines of COLORED SILKS at $1 and $1 25 and upward.

LADIES' SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS at $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.

BLACK SILK SUITS AT $40, $50, and $60.

BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.

SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.

ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
ALSO,
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, FROM TWO YEARS OLD UPWARD, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.

A full line of ALASKA and SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES from 24 to 36 inch.

Full size SEAL SACQUES, $92, $98, and $110.

Fine ALASKA SEAL MUFF and BOA, $18, $20, and $22.

Good MINK, MUFF, and BOA, $18 to $29.

Choice BLACK MARTEN MUFF and BOA, $12 to $15.

Handsome BLACK LYNX MUFF and BOA, $15, worth $20.

Fur lined SACQUES and CIRCULARS at POPULAR PRICES.

FUR TRIMMINGS, in GREAT VARIETY, from 50 cents to $12 a yard.

ALSO,
ELEGANT AND IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE UNDERWEAR CLOSING OUT
AT AND UNDER COST.

ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES AND SHADES OF

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM A $1,000 INDIA, TO A $2 WRAP.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTERS, AND ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS AND DOMESTICS IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

OTIS BRO.'S RAILWAY ELEVATORS IN CONSTANT USE TO UPPER FLOORS.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.

Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.

Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.

One block east of Bowery.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, and 311½ Grand st., N. Y.

TO-DAY SANTA CLAUS

WILL BE HAPPY TO RECEIVE A VISIT FROM HIS YOUNG FRIENDS AND THEIR PARENTS, IN HIS

NEW AND COMMODIOUS ROOMS,

BUILT AND FURNISHED EXPRESSLY TO SUPPLY THEIR WANTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NO SENSATIONAL

METHODS WILL BE USED TO DRAW THE CROWDS

OUR STOCK
WILL DO ITS WORK, WE KNOW.

THE ASSORTMENT
IS UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THIS CITY.

WE HAVE

RIDLEY'S At least four times the space to transact our business than last season. RIDLEY'S
RIDLEY'S We employ now about 700 clerks, and expect to give our customers every convenience while purchasing. RIDLEY'S
RIDLEY'S COME AND SEE Our prices. We are positive they will be found lower than any other house. RIDLEY'S

DOLLS, TOYS,

AND

FANCY GOODS.

CANNOT PRETEND TO DESCRIBE THE STOCK.
WE RECEIVE DAILY
NEW GOODS
FROM EUROPE OR OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

SABBATH SCHOOLS AND FAIRS
WILL FIND THIS AN ADVANTAGEOUS TIME TO SELECT THEIR TOYS, DOLLS, AND HOLIDAY GIFTS.

☞ SPECIAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Goods delivered free of charge by our wagons to all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

THE EXTENSION

TO OUR PREMISES, NOW COMPLETED, GIVES US BY ACTUAL MEASUREMENT fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-five (58,985) feet for the accommodation of our customers.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY,

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR, AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW-York County.—JOHN PETRIE against JAMES G. BURCHELL, John H. Lutjen, George Griffith, Eliza Strong, Benjamin T. Babbitt, Andrew H. De Witt, and Edward H. Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 5, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Chambers street, New York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on August 5, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n5-law6wF*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CUT THIS OUT.

Elegant accommodations in the best houses on 5th av.,
Madison av.,
and side streets.
Being the agents for the leading houses,
we have many choice rooms.
List and particulars
FREE.
GEO. D. HANKINS & CO., Managers,
NEW-YORK BOARDING DIRECTORY,
No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway.

FEW DOORS FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
Pleasant rooms and board.
No. 44 West 24th st.
Location most central; terms moderate.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington place, corner Broadway.—Elegant suite of apartments on second floor to let; also, single rooms; house entirely renovated and enlarged; is especially adapted for families; French table.

A SECOND FLOOR, OR MORE ROOMS if desired, handsomely furnished, with board, in a private family of two adults; an unexceptionable location; references. Call at No. 145 West 47th st., near 6th av.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families; second floor room, southern exposure; rooms for gentlemen; large room with grate and closet, fourth floor. No. 116 West 45th st.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE APARTMENTS on 5th av., near 48th st.; private table only. Address A. P., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD—A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms on 48th st., between 5th and 6th av.; family private. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front parlor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; location and table first-class. No. 62 West 22d st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A private family have a handsome suite of apartments, with private table or breakfast only; highest references required.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.; good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote.
H. LEFLER.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant suite of rooms newly and handsomely furnished; private table only; highest references.

SECOND FLOOR, LARGE AND HALL ROOM, handsomely furnished, single and other pleasant rooms, with board; house unexceptionable; reduced prices; references. No. 4 West 22d st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., EAST, NO. 146.—Handsomely-furnished large and hall rooms, with board; house and location first class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 349.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE of front rooms, with or without private table; also, one desirable room for gentleman; appointments first class.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsome reception-room, suitable for a physician; also two other pleasant rooms; with board.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, NEWLY furnished and painted front rooms, third and fourth floors; table and appointments first class; house 28 feet wide. References required.

NO. 23 EAST 24TH ST.—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE family, a large front room, furnished; southern exposure, second floor, near Madison av.; breakfast if required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second floor, with or without private table; also parlor and bedroom; one single room; house first class.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, at Summer prices, a large sunny front room on second floor, in a family where only three other boarders are taken; references exchanged. No. 280 4th av.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room to let, with board; house first-class and good table; can have three connecting rooms on third floor; also one room on second floor.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Suite of front rooms unexpectedly vacated, with first-class board; also rooms on fourth floor.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and 31st st.—Splendid family and single rooms, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; first-class restaurant attached to the house.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, for families and gentlemen; moderate prices.

SECOND-STORY ROOMS, WITH SOUTHERN exposure; family private; house and table first class. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, with board, or to gentlemen without board; terms moderate.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A large room, with communicating hall room, on third floor, with board, for a first-class party.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST.—A SUITE OF PARlors, with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED, WITH board; also a hall room. Reference. No. 138 West 43d st., near Broadway.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board for families or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 38th st.

NO. 2 WEST 34TH ST., FIRST HOUSE from 5th av.—One large handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—LARGE, HANDSOME room, second floor, southern exposure; terms moderate. No. 150 West 34th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent very desirable apartments to families, with private tables, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, with a generous table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 91 7TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—Furnished rooms, with board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 13 PARK AV.
A neatly furnished and very pleasant front room to let, with board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with private table.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; also single rooms. No. 119 West 23d st.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.—ROOMS TO rent, with board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE hall rooms, with board for gentlemen; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A LARGE HALL or a small square room, heated, with breakfast or full board. Address, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate, PERMANENT, Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENTLEman and wife in a strictly private family; location between 40th and 50th sts., Madison and 6th avs. Address A. G., Box No. 2,879 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.—ELEGANT SUITE ON second floor in private family, for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, without board, two very desirable ones on second floor, one on third, and two on fourth.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let; desirable location.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILLMANN & CO.'S, OF PARIS, Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., exposition of Winter Millinery from Virot, Tuyee, and Pariste, by "La France."

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for carpenter's work and materials to be furnished for the Male and Female Grammar Departments of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove sts.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks and seats for four classrooms for the school above named.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
DAVID M. EARLE,
E. DENNISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 3,
LAST NIGHT OF VON BULOW.

LOUIS SPOHR—Third grand trio, opus 124, in A minor.

Dr. DAMROSCH, Mr. BERGNER, HANS VON BULOW, JOHANNES BRAHMS' piano solo.

XXV. variations and fugue on an air of Handel's, opus 24.

ROBERT SCHUMANN'S grand quintet, opus 44, in E flat.

Dr. DAMROSCH, Messrs. BERGNER, MATZKA, SCHARTZ, and HANS VON BULOW.

The eminent baritone, Mr. A. G. STODDARD, will sing Handel's "Ye Verdant Hills," Liszt's "Thou Art Like a Flower," and Schumann's "Dedication."

LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

The following grand programme will be offered:
BEETHOVEN'S grand trio, piano, violin, and cello.
RHEINBERGER'S Grand Quartet.
HANS VON BULOW'S SOLO.
CHOPIN'S Berceuse, opus 57; impromptu, opus 36; Scherzo, opus 39; Tarantella, opus 40; Valse Brillante, opus 42.

Miss CRONYN will give some of her best selections.
ADMISSION, $1.

Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store, No. 22 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.
CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

VON BULOW'S LAST MATINEE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
VON BULOW will perform the following soli:

CHOPIN	Berceuse Opus 57
CHOPIN	Impromptu, Opus 36
CHOPIN	Scherzo, Opus 39
CHOPIN	Tarantella, Opus 40
CHOPIN	Valse brillante, Opus 42

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

BYRON'S GREAT LONDON COMEDY SENSATION,

OUR BOYS.

EVERY NIGHT at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL,
PIQUE; A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
By AUGUSTIN DALY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONS.
Evenings, 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock.
New ballets, new sketches, new dances, new faces.
MELANGE DE FASCINATION.
Forty artists in Grand Pot Pourri of Song, Dance, Musical, Gymnastic, and Dramatic varieties.
A new sensational satire,
VASSAR OUTDONE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

Life up Town.	Ryman
The Four Tramps.	on the
Talent on a Bust.	School Question.

SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opp. Metropolitan Hotel.
Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinee.
GUS WILLIAMS and all the stars appear.
"The best entertainment in the City."

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,000	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,066	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,699
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

DESIRABLE SECURITIES,

8 AND 10 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGES,

Carefully selected on improved real estate in Cincinnati, Chicago, and other Western cities.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS

AND

8 per cent. Water and Gas Companies' Bonds,

For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
NO. 59 LIBERTY ST.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA, AND TERRE HAUTE FIRSTS,
And all good railroad and municipal bonds,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM ST.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed on the 4th inst. and reopen Jan. 6, proximo.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,
NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE second class will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December next. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

WANTED—NO BONUS PAID—$30,000 ON MORTgage on improved real estate in Hoboken, permanently occupied, and worth $75,000; ground cost $30,000; substantial brick buildings, built 1874; insured for $20,000. Direct Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. NO FREE LIST.

Mr. Stuart has to announce the
FARWELL NIGHTS
of the
UNPRECEDENTEDLY BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
of
MR. AND MRS. J. W. FLORENCE,
constituting

"AN EPOCH IN ART,"

who will bring to a close, on Dec. 17,
THE FALL SEASON.

90TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Box-sheet now open for remaining nights of
MIGHTY DOLLAR.
Seats secured four weeks in advance.

TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF TO-NIGHT,
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
when she will give for the ninetieth time her inimitable performance of Mrs. GEN. GILFLORY. Box-sheet now on.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. DICKENS.

EVENINGS WITH CHARLES DICKENS.

Engagement for this week only of the popular dramatic author and comedian, Mr.

GEO. FAWCETT ROWE,

who gives his renowned impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, in Charles Dickens' charming Christmas story,

LITTLE EM'LY.

MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 1:30 o'clock.

*** MRS. EMMA WALLER is engaged and will appear next MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, in her renowned part of MEG MERRILIES.

*** Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are engaged.

STEINWAY HALL. THEODORE THOMAS.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS,
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Soloist: Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Piano.

SYMPHONY, No. 2, C minor, op. 134 (new)	Reinecke
CONCERTSTUECK, op 92 (first time)	Schumann
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER and ORCHESTRA.	
INTRODUCTION, FINALE, } "Tristan und Isolde"	Wagner
SYMPHONY, No. 7, in A, op. 92	Beethoven

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL. Reserved seats and tickets can be had THIS MORNING at the box office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, at No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director........AD. NEUENDORFF
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
Twentieth and last subscription night,
Adam's romantic opera, in three acts,
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
THEODORE WACHTEL......as......CHAPELON
Seats secured at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.
MONDAY, Dec. 6, WACHTEL OPERA
At the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

LAST PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON.
EXTRA OPERA MATINEE.
EXTRA OPERA MATINEE.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director........AD. NEUENDORFF
SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock,
LAST WACHTEL MATINEE,
LAST WACHTEL MATINEE,
Adam's romantic opera, in three acts,
THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
THEODORE WACHTEL....as......Chapelon

Seats can now be secured at box-office of Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
and at
SATURDAY MATINEE,
Reproduction of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
as played at
The Union Square Theatre, New-York.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE........Manager

Reappearance of the beautiful and fearless gymnast,
Mlle. LEONA DARE.
First appearance of the monarch of Banjoists,
Mr. E. M. HALL.
Reappearance of Mr. WILLIAM COURTRIGHT, in "FLEWRY." The wonderful PONY CIRCUS,
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,

IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,

Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER,
Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM PARSONS,
The distinguished Irish orator.
Subject:
GEORGE STEPHENSON, FATHER OF RAILWAYS;
OR, FROM THE PIT TO THE PALACE.
Tickets, 50 cents.
Mr. BIALLA will preside at the organ.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

Between 30th and 31st sts.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.
J. W. McAndrews, French Twin Sisters, H. T. Mudge, Bobby and Alice Daly, Ella Sheldon.
Concluding with
UNCLE EPH'S DREAM.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, 50 cents; parquet, 25 cents.

AN OCCULT PHENOMENON.—A PIANO-FORTE moves without physical force, displaying invisible intelligence and proving immortality, by Mrs. M. I. C. YOUNGS. Demonstrations FRIDAY and TUESDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock every day at 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., 131 4th av., near 13th st.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.

Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempstead, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUate from the Sorbonne, offers her services as teacher in French, music, drawing, writing, and needle-work, at reasonable rates. Address, in person or by letter, Mrs. H. C., No. 54 East 41st st.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER HAS had many years of business experience in merchandise, and wishes to find an opportunity in some established business where, with his services and $4,000 to $5,000 he could furnish, he can rely upon a fair return. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 148 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In order to carry out the programme of the present season, Mr. Wallack is compelled to announce
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
CASTE,
which will only be continued for a period sufficient for the requisite preparation of the
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES AND REVIVALS.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
also, SATURDAY MATINEE,
Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, Misses ADA DYAS, EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.
SHERIDAN SHOOK.......Proprietor
A. M. PALMER.......Manager

EVERY NIGHT,
ROSE MICHEL,
AN Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
UNDOUBTED ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
TRIUMPH. Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, DEC. 4,
THIRD MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, Concerts, and the Opera six days in advance. At TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FECHTER.

TO-NIGHT at 8. TO-MORROW MATINEE at 1:30.
FECHTER MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1:30.
and next week until further notice,
Mr. CHAS FECHTER
as RISCHENBACH (Jules Obenreizer)
in his own version of Dickens' Christmas story,
NO THOROUGHFARE, (L'ABIME,)
supported by the distinguished PARISIAN COMPANY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (last time,) NOS INTIMES.

FECHTER MATINEE. LYCEUM THEATRE.

SATURDAY at 1:30, GRAND FECHTER MATINEE.
MATINEE OF L'ABIME, (NO THOROUGHFARE.)

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE every SATURDAY NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, by request, LAST TIME,
NOS INTIMES, (BOSOM FRIENDS.)

PROCTOR

The DISTINGUISHED LECTURER and SCIENTIST, will give a course of FIVE LECTURES on ASTRONOMY at
STEINWAY HALL,
as follows:
Dec. 13—The Birth and Growth of Worlds.
Dec. 17—The Life and Death of Worlds.
Dec. 21—Other Worlds than Ours.
Jan. 5—Other Suns than Ours.
Jan. 7—The Great Mysteries of the Universe.

These Lectures will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED with STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

Reserved seat tickets for the COURSE.......$3

Now on sale at the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute. P. S.—This course will be given also at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS now on sale at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

May be seen from 10 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M.

Admission 50 cents. The LARGEST AND FINEST OIL PAINTING in America, covering 20,000 SQUARE FEET of canvas. Bring opera or field glasses.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND MATINEE, FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

SYMPHONY, "Die Weihe der Töne"	Spohr
OVERTURE, "Genoveva"	Schumann
OCTETT for two oboes, two clarionets, two bassoons, two horns	Mozart
"LES PRELUDES," Poëm Symphonique	Liszt

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

GRAND BAZAAR
OF THE
WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Mrs. Dr. NEWMAN, of Washington, will give a Japanese Tea-party, showing the Japanese customs and costumes.

The Centennial-room, relic-room, tea-ship Nancy, and Creedmoor, junior, are permanent attractions. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART.......Proprietor and Manager
Reappearance of the Queen of English Opera,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS.

Miss MATHEWS will appear as Jenny Lind in the musical farce of JENNY LIND. Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, the unequaled comedian and vocalist, in a new collection of original comic songs. The entire company in a new melange of acts, sketches, &c. To conclude every evening and matinées with the pantomime of KIM-KA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FAIR FOR THE BLIND.

The managers of the Home for the Blind, No. 219 West 14th st., have opened a Fair for the benefit of the institution at De Garmo's Dancing Academy, No. 53 West 33d st., to continue WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of this week from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Exhibition of "Punch and Judy" on THURSDAY.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A LADY WISHES TO SELL A FINE CHICKering upright piano at $465; nearly new. Address M. CLEMENTI, care of Mr. Hastie, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

C. T. HOOPER,

NO. 76 NASSAU ST., NEAR JOHN ST.

WORKS OF ART FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Received as soon as published.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE—In the Great Hall at 8 P. M. SATURDAY, Dec. 4, the lecture will be delivered by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., on THE POWERS OF THE MIND, being the second of a series of four lectures on the Human Mind. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD,

AUCTIONEER,
No. 160 Congress st., corner Franklin st., Boston.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
Bankrupt Stock of Fancy Goods
OF
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, Dec. 6 at 11 o'clock A. M., at store of Dow, Hunt & Co., No. 33 Avon st., Boston, a large stock of fancy goods, millinery ornaments, jewelry, and a large lot of fans of all kinds and qualities, comprising entire stock of fancy goods of Dow, Hunt & Co., wholesale dealers and importers.

The entire stock will be sold in one lot, bids to be taken at a percentage of invoice prices. These goods are in stores No. 33 Avon st., Boston, and No. 487 Broadway, New-York, at which places samples of all the goods may be seen. Per order of the court.
J. A. JONES, Assignee,
No. 27 Avon st., Boston.
BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BRICKLAYERS AND LABORERS.

THE ASSOCIATED BRICKLAYERS WANT WORK—COMMISSIONER PORTER REFUSES TO ADVANCE THE LABORERS' WAGES—THE WATER MAINS.

The Board of Aldermen held a long session yesterday. In the absence of Hon. Samuel A. Lewis, who was engaged, as acting Mayor, in signing warrants for salaries for the month of November, Mr. Shandley was called to the chair. After disposing of a number of unimportant papers, a petition was received from the United American Bricklayers' Association asking for the passage of an ordinance authorizing their employment on the Public Works. It recited that the association consisted of upward of five thousand members; that not more than one-fifth of their number were working; that they had passed through two seasons of idleness; that the present condition of business was such that capitalists could not or would not employ them; that they seek labor, and not charity; that they will not be able to sustain their families during the present Winter, and that the City must, therefore, choose between furnishing them with charity or labor. The petition further stated that "it is the duty of all governments to protect the citizens in times of oppression and want, in time of peace or war, in return for the services and taxes paid the Government, paid to the City, State, and nation by the citizens from the cradle to the grave." It closed with the following sentence:

"We know that by becoming convicts we can be assured of labor by the State or City, and we hope we will not be driven to that extremity."

No debate followed the reading of the petition, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Commissioner Fitz John Porter sent in the following communication declining to restore the wages of City laborers to $2 a day.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

To the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution which is said to have been adopted by you on the 23d ult., and which is in terms as follows:

Whereas, This Common Council has ordered by a unanimous vote that the pay of laborers shall be $2 per day, and as it is important that this board should be informed by the heads of the several departments of the City Government if it is intended by them to conform to the directions thus given by the Common Council, be it therefore

Resolved, That the heads of the several departments of the City Government be and they are hereby required to report to this board at its next meeting if they intend to obey the order of the Common Council making such increase in the daily wages of laborers, or if they still intend to persist in refusing to comply with the said order so increasing the pay of laborers in the employ of the City Government.

I quote in full the copy received by me for the purpose of thus inviting your attention to expressions in it which seem peculiar, and which were perhaps adopted by the board inadvertently, if, indeed, the copy be a correct transcript of the resolution as passed.

With all proper respect for the Board of Aldermen, and with entire readiness to defer always to any direction, request, or suggestion made by the board as to any matter in which the law and my duty as a public officer allow me a discretion, I am in this matter constrained to report that the Department of Public Works cannot under present circumstances advance the rate of wages beyond the figures now paid.

On the 9th of June last, after an interview with a committee of your board, I addressed a letter to that committee stating the reasons which had caused the present rate of wages to be adopted, and I now inclose a copy of that communication for your information. These reasons now make it impracticable to advance the rates—indeed, they are stronger now, because the market rates of labor are now, I am told, even lower than they were then, and considerably lower than the figures by this department allowed.

You are aware that the law makes it incumbent, not upon the Common Council, but upon each of the several Executive Departments of the City Government to fix for itself the rates of wages by it paid. That function has been exercised by me as Commissioner of Public Works with a profound sense of the obligation which is upon me, so to administer my trust as to fulfill my duty to the whole community and to all classes.

It is not likely that any individual member of the board habitually pays to such laborers or workmen as may be employed by him at his own expense wages very considerably in excess of the market rates, except when he gives away his money as a gratuity, or in charity, and I am unwilling to suppose that any member of the board, if filling the responsible office now occupied by me, would administer it otherwise than under a sense of duty, or would allow public moneys under his charge to be disbursed as gratuities or otherwise than in payment, at a reasonable approximation to the market rates, for services performed or material furnished to the City. In that manner I must continue to perform my functions as the head of this department.

Very respectfully,
FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

The communication elicited no comment but was ordered on file.

Alderman Gilon called up the resolutions which have been before the board for some time authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to lay new Croton mains in various portions of the City for the purpose of increasing the water supply. He hoped the minority would withdraw their opposition to the measure, because in some districts there was not a sufficient supply to extinguish a great conflagration.

Alderman Cole said the resolutions were in the hands of the board for some months, and he thought they should be passed without further delay. He referred to a statement of the President of the Fire Department that the supply of water below Fulton street was deficient, and that the insurance companies were alarmed at the want of water in certain localities, and were in those places extremely cautious about taking any considerable risks.

Alderman Morris remarked that Commissioner Porter had an appropriation at his disposal to lay new mains, and that it was not necessary to make another.

The resolutions were then put and lost for want of a three-fourths vote.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution providing for laying a twenty-inch main through William street from Chambers to Wall street, to furnish an additional supply of water in cases of fire. It was laid over, after which the board adjourned until Thursday next.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company was held yesterday at the offices of the company, No. 51 New street, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year. Mr. Charles W. Blossom, the President of the company, was in the chair. Over twelve thousand shares, more than half the outstanding stock of the company, were represented at the meeting. The yearly report of the Directors was read. In this report it was stated that the line was in a flourishing condition, and that it had been extended to all the principal Southern cities as far as New-Orleans. The D'Infreville system of duplex transmission has been adopted and applied, and an increase of earnings has followed. The number of offices throughout the country has been considerably increased during the past year. Following are the names of the gentlemen chosen to serve as directors during the ensuing year: Charles W. Blossom, Henry Hentz, Francis Morris, Matthew Maury, Mayer Lehman, Charles M. Fry, Amerton Yale, T. T. Bryce, Philip Tabb, Seth B. French, Frederic Zerega, Ernest Beyer, B. G. Arnold, Lucius Hopkins, Eckstein Norton, J. T. Hanemann, Henry Morgan, William Woodward, Jr., A. B. Graves, L. M. Calvocoressi, New-York; Robert N. Gourdin, Savannah, Ga.; J. B. Lafitte, J. T. Doswell, New-Orleans; John B. Palmer, Columbia, S. C.; F. E. Stallenwenck, Mobile, Ala.; John W. Durr, Montgomery, Ala.; C. H. Strong, Atlanta, Ga.; George H. Hazlehurst, Macon, Ga.; W. J. Middleton, Charleston, S. C.; W. F. Herring, Augusta, Ga.

The election of officers will take place next week.

RAPID-TRANSIT PLANS.

Oliver H. Palmer, John T. Agnew, and Ezra Z. Lawrence have been appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court Commissioners under and in pursuance of chapter 605 of the Laws of 1875, to determine whether the rapid-transit railway should be constructed and operated by the New-York Elevated Railway Company, over, through, and along the streets designated in the report of the Rapid-transit Commissioners, adopted on Sept. 2. The Commissioners thus selected are to appoint in writing a place within the City where they are to give hearings to persons interested in the matter. The time of such meeting is to be not less than eight nor more than twelve days after the reception of their notices of appointment. Notice of the time and place at which the hearing is to be given will be advertised in six daily newspapers published in this City. As soon as the Commissioners have made their determination they are required to report the same to the General Term of the Supreme Court after due advertisement and notice. The expenses of the Commissioners are, according to stipulation, to be paid by the railway company.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Samuel D. Babcock presiding. After the election of several new members Mr. Samuel Ruggles, from the Executive Committee, who were directed in November last to report to the meeting a memorial in favor of the passage for the second time, by the Legislature, of the resolution passed at the last session proposing an amendment to the Constitution committing the management of the canals to the sole direction of a Superintendent of Public Works, asked leave for further time until the regular meeting in January next to prepare and submit such memorial. Mr. Charles Watrous moved the appointment of a committee of five to consider what effect the continuance of the struggle in Cuba would have on this country, and to report to the Chamber whether, in their judgment, they should take any steps to memorialize Congress on the subject. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Charles Watrous, José V. Oñativia, Lloyd Aspinwall, H. H. Swift, and F. B. Thurber. A communication was received from the American Board of Transportation and Commerce, inviting the appointment of a delegation by the Chamber to attend their third annual convention, to be held at Chicago on the 15th inst. The invitation was accepted, and John F. Henry, F. P. Thurber, E. R. Durkee, Charles Watrous and James S. Barron were appointed delegates.

A LONG ISLAND RAILROAD WAR.

THE FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND HORSE CAR COMPANY AGAINST THE GRAVESEND AND CONEY ISLAND BRIDGE AND ROAD COMPANY.

The people living in the neighborhood of Gravesend and the ocean beach, on Long Island, during the past few days have been greatly interested in a struggle going on between two rival railroads in that vicinity. The contending forces are the Flatbush and Coney Island Horse Car Company on the one side, and the Gravesend and Coney Island Bridge and Road Company, aided by the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company, on the other. The Horse-car Company owns a line of tracks extending from the upper end of Flatbush avenue, in Brooklyn, past the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and through the town of Gravesend to the east end of a long bridge crossing a stretch of swamp land known as the "Meadows." The company built this bridge several years ago, but have ever been restrained from extending their road by injunctions issued by the Kings County courts. Finally, Mr. H. Stevens, President of the company, determined to extend his road over the bridge, past Van Stricklan's hotel, and to the beach, the courts to the contrary notwithstanding. Last Sunday and Monday a small force of laborers were put to work and about one hundred yards of track were laid without interference. But on Tuesday the Bridge and Road Company obtained an absolute injunction restraining Mr. Stevens from proceeding with the work. Then, as soon as the laborers had left the ground, the rails were removed and piled up by the roadside. A TIMES reporter, to whom the foregoing facts were related, was assured that one of the main causes leading to the occurrence was a determination on the part of the railroad company, whose officers happen to own a controlling interest in the Bridge and Road Company, to prevent the construction of a rival road to Coney Island. The reporter was also informed that another reason existed. Last Summer, so it was stated, the railroad company, when building their road, were prevented from constructing a switch or side-track across the road of the Flatbush Company, in front of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds. The injunction was subsequently dissolved, and the switch track was laid; but the railroad never forgave the offense. It is understood that the Bridge and Road Company claim that the Horse-car Company have no right under their charter to build a road beyond Gravesend. It is also claimed that the company controlled by Mr. Stevens have at no time put forth any effort to furnish the public with proper traveling accommodations. In support of this complaint, it is asserted that the company own but two horse-cars, only one of which is in constant use. Yesterday Mr. Stevens visited the locality in dispute and, after looking for a few moments at the upturned rails, expressed himself to the effect that not only would the track be relaid, but that Mr. Culbert, owner of the opposition line, would be made to pay heavily for the injury done.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER FITZ JOHN PORTER'S REPLY TO THE CONTROLLER.

Commissioner Fitz John Porter has addressed a voluminous communication to Mayor Wickham in relation to the cost of the public improvements which were authorized by the Park Department when Mr. Green was one of its members. The Commissioner, after referring to the Controller's letter to the Mayor, dated Sept. 2, complaining of the inattention of the latter to the "wasteful expenditure of the public moneys" through the Department of Public Works, says he replied Sept. 20 to that letter, and sought to answer the allegations it contained. He then complains of the tone of Mr. Green's communication to the Mayor, of the language he used in it to "our common superior officer," and says it might be well for the Controller to consider whether he could afford to arraign officials unless his proof was well at hand. The Commissioner next refers to the official history of the Park Department from the years 1858 to 1872—which has been repeatedly published in the minutes of that body, in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers—the latest compilation being that made by Mr. John Foley. The Commissioner then says that in his letter of Sept. 20 he asserted that Mr. Green, while Park Commissioner, was responsible for expenses of opening of streets and of other lands to the amount of $23,248,325 18, and that the items were appended to his communication. Reference is next made to the reply of Mr. Green that this statement was a "misrepresentation," and that during the time he was connected with the Park Department the total expenses incurred for such objects amounted to only $1,456,472. The Commissioner, however, contends that Mr. Green should be held responsible for the larger outlay, as the maps of the lands to be taken were filed, he alleges, by him, and the City became responsible for the cost. Extracts from the minutes of the Park Department in support of the Commissioner's statement are next given, but they have been published many times. They include the votes taken on various resolutions offered in the Park Board for many years, and they also refer to the work on Morningside, Riverside, and other parks.

Before closing his communication, Commissioner Porter refers to what he terms the obstructive policy of the Controller, and says that a notable instance of its damaging effects was seen in the recent destruction of buildings in Nassau street by a fire which could have been readily checked if new Croton mains had been laid, as recommended by the Department of Public Works.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

In response to an invitation of the Long Island Shooting Association extended to all members of recognized shooting clubs, a company assembled on their grounds yesterday and participated in three matches. The ostensible purpose of bringing the gentlemen from outside clubs together upon their grounds was to exhibit the new facilities for Winter shooting and improvements which the Long Island Association have introduced. At 1 o'clock the preparation for the first match were commenced; Mr. Parks, the President of the Association, was chosen referee, and suitable gentlemen designated to attend to the traps. Two of the matches were sweepstakes—entrance fee $3—and the third was between Ira Paine and T. Van Buren, all shot according to the English rules, with five traps, thirty yards rise, and the privilege of discharging two barrels at each bird. The day was all that could be desired for the sport, but the birds did not fly well, consequently the matches were long and the number of missed birds was considerable; but it must be said that those which were killed were dispatched handsomely. The following is the score for the first match, those marked with an asterisk indicating the killing of the bird at the first discharge of the piece:

						Total.
Van Buren	1*	0	1*	1	0	3
Aten	0	1	1	1	0	3
Posten	1*	0	0	1*	1	3
Gildersleeve	1*	1*	1	0	1	4
Wingate	0	1*	1	0	*1	3
Winne	0	0	1*	1	1	3
Eddy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broadway	0	0	1	1	1	3
Austin	1	0	0	1	1	3
Hartshorne	0	0	1*	1	0	2
Duffy	1	0	0	0	0	1

Gildersleeve took the first prize, and in the ties between the seven gentlemen who scored 3 each, for second prize, Mr. Van Buren carried it off by killing five birds in succession. The next match was between Ira Paine and Van Buren; ten birds each, and same conditions; won by Paine, who killed five birds, against his opponent's four. The following is the score of the last contest, shot under similar conditions, except that each man was entitled to but three birds:

				Total.
Van Buren	1	1	*1	3
Aten	0	0	*1	1
Posten	1	0	0	1
Gildersleeve	1*	0	1	2
Wingate	1*	1*	*1	3
Winne	1	0	1	2
Eddy	1*	1*	0	2
Broadway	1	0	0	2
Austin	1	1	1	3
Hartshorne	0	1*	0	1
Robinson	1	0	0	0
Captain	1	0	0	1
Walton	1	0	0	1
Hemming	1	1*	*1	3

The ties for first prize between the four gentlemen who scored three each, was won by Wingate; the second was carried off by Gildersleeve, and the third by Posten, who killed four birds in succession.

THE DEATH OF MISS ALICE MYERS.

In regard to the sad circumstances attending the death of Miss Alice Myers, which was referred to in THE TIMES of yesterday, the friends of the deceased young lady have now given the facts as they really were. It appears that the insanity of Miss Myers was caused by a well-known physical disorder, and that she had for some time before been under the best medical treatment, but without avail, for its cure. It was while in the extremity of suffering from this cause that she committed suicide.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

Messrs. Elting, Curtis, and Bacon, Custom-house Weighers, who were removed on Dec. 1, have been appointed Acting Deputy Collectors to take the sworn statements of passengers arriving on foreign vessels in relation to the amount of dutiable goods among their baggage. Col. Freichel, the Chief of the Seizure Bureau, has been made Chief Clerk of the Tenth Division, and Mr. Noble, Weigher, who was removed on Wednesday, has been appointed Chief of the Seizure Bureau in Freichel's place. Mr. McAfee has been appointed Deputy Collector to fill a vacancy. Deputy Collector Osborn has taken charge of the Third Division, formerly in charge of Col. Des Anges.

THE FLUSHING LIQUOR DEALERS.

A HEARING BEFORE THE EXCISE BOARD—PREPARATIONS FOR A DISTURBANCE.

The Board of Excise of Flushing, Long Island, met yesterday at the Town Hall and resumed the trial of the liquor dealers of the place charged by the "Law and Order Association" with violating the Excise Law. The court-room in which the session of the Commissioners was held was filled almost to suffocation by a boisterous crowd. Two hours were occupied by Mr. Busteed, counsel for John Halloran, one of the defendants, in the delivery of an argument in favor of a suspension of the proceedings before the board, and the submission of the papers in the cases to the Grand Jury. Commissioner Milligan informed counsel that he was evidently misinformed as to the powers of the board, or he would not have made such an application. The duties of the board were to determine whether or not the defendant had or had not committed an offense that would justify the revocation of his license, and if the evidence showed that he had violated the law, then it was the duty of the Commissioners to deprive him of his license and refuse him another until the lapse of three years, as fixed by law. Mr. Busteed took exception to this ruling, and while endeavoring to convince the Commissioners that a trial by jury was the right of the accused, a disturbance occurred among some rowdies at the door. Counsel immediately ceased his argument, and, turning to the spectators, said that if there was the slightest disorder, he would not only throw up his retainer, but would allow himself to be sworn as a special constable to aid in preserving the peace. Order being restored by the officers, Mr. Busteed resumed, but the board declined to dismiss the case. The complainant, Mr. Eubank, was then examined directly by Mr. Rawcliffe, and cross-examined by the defendant's counsel, after which a long discussions took place on the admission in evidence of the affidavit of Samuel B. Ellis, the detective who was hired by the "Law and Order Association" to obtain facts against the liquor-dealers. The board admitted the affidavit, and adjourned until the 15th inst., at 7 P. M.

A SALESMAN STEALS $6,000.

Some days ago Mr. William H. Lent, of the firm of Lent & Braman, importers of tailors' trimmings, at No. 506 Broadway, called on Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, and informed that officer that for a year past the firm had been continually missing goods from their store, which they were satisfied had been stolen by some one of their employes. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, who placed all the employes under surveillance, and after several days patient watching became convinced from his actions that James A. Brady, a traveling salesman in the employ of the firm, was the thief. The detective noticed that Brady was in the habit of visiting the store between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the members of the firm were generally absent, and that he would leave soon after, invariably carrying out with him a small bundle. Yesterday afternoon Brady visited the store as usual, and as he was leaving the place with a bundle Murphy arrested him and took him to the Prince Street Police Station. The bundle, on being examined, was found to contain fine trimmings, valued at $120. Being caught in the act, Brady made a clean breast of the matter, and confessed that for over a year he had been robbing the firm, and that the value of the goods he had stolen would reach in the aggregate about $6,000. He was held for examination.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE SERGEANT.

Sergeant Theron T. Thompson and Patrolman Mullaney, of the Fourth Precinct, were on trial before Commissioner Smith yesterday, on complaint of Edward Dellevie, an insurance broker, who charges that a $100 bill and a gold seal ring taken from him while under arrest at the Oak Street Police Station were not returned to him, but were retained by either or both of the accused. Dellevie was arrested for intoxication on the night of Nov. 20, and on being searched at the station-house he alleges that a $100 bill and a gold seal ring were taken from him, together with his watch and chain, penknife, and a pocketbook containing $8 75. In the morning when released from the cells to be taken to court the pocketbook containing the smaller amount of money and other articles were returned to him, but the $100 bill and the ring were retained. Sergt. Thompson and Officer Mullaney both testified positively that the complainant when searched at the Police station did not have a $100 bill or a seal ring, and that all the property taken from him at the time he was locked up was returned to him the next morning. The case was referred to the board.

SUPPRESSING SMUGGLING.

A demurrer will probably be argued to-day before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, in Brooklyn, interposed by the counsel for Charles L. Lawrence, upon the indictment against him charging him with forging the name of F. L. Blanding to importer's bonds and oaths of entry. It will be claimed that the name of F. L. Blanding being a fictitious one, signing it to a document is not forgery in the meaning of the United States statutes. Should the demurrer be sustained, and the indictment thrown out of court, in accordance with the decision of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Lawrence will be held on the indictment charging him with complicity with Deputy Collector Col. Robert Des Anges, in efforts to smuggle silks through the Appraiser's office at an undervaluation. District Attorney Bliss will make application to the President for permission to try him on this indictment.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Cyrille Dion, winner of the championship in the late billiard match with Maurice Daly, is not, it seems, to be permitted to enjoy his honors without another contest. The championship, and the gold medal emblematic of the same, were originally won by Maurice Vignaux, of France. Soon after he was challenged by Mr. Joseph Dion, whom he defeated. Then Vignaux forfeited the emblem to Mr. Albert Garnier, by whom he was subsequently defeated in a match game. Soon after this Mr. Garnier forfeited the championship to Mr. Daly. Then Cyrille Dion challenged Daly for the medal, and in a game which took place at Tammany Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, he won it and the championship. Mr. Garnier is the last to challenge the champion. He has already placed $250 as forfeit in the hands of Mr. M. Delaney, and is now awaiting an acceptance of his offer. The struggle between these two players has always been a determined one, and the game will be looked forward to with considerable interest by the billiard players of the country.

THE WOMEN'S MISSION FAIR.

The bazaar in aid of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, which was successfully opened on Monday last at Masonic Hall, in West Twenty-third street, still continues to be well attended. Besides the usual variety of fancy tables there are many other attractions, among which may be mentioned a large and varied collection of valuable relics, an art gallery, and a beautiful floral temple in charge of Miss Coleman, Miss Hattie Wright, and Miss Truslow. Last evening the more prominent attractions of the fair were increased by the addition of a Centennial tea-party, presided over by ladies dressed in genuine Japanese costume, who served the supper in dishes composed of very old and valuable Japanese ware. The bazaar will be continued daily until Saturday evening, inclusive. The proceeds will be devoted to extending the medical work of the society in China and India, which has been made a special missionary field by the agents of the society.

THE WAR ON THE BROOKLYN RING.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Tax-payers' Association was held yesterday, and it was stated that several prominent and influential citizens of Brooklyn had been called upon to subscribe money to aid in the prosecution of the persons charged with committing frauds on the Brooklyn Treasury. The defendants have already, it was stated, expended large sums of money for the employment of counsel, and paid D. P. Barnard a retaining fee of $1,000. The Attorney General has been importuned by Mr. Van Cott, another counsel, to bring the suits in New-York. In view of these facts it was necessary to collect as speedily as possible all the money that can be obtained to meet the defendants at every step. A sub-committee was appointed to collect $25,000 without delay.

THE CITY'S STREET-SWEEPINGS.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the question of disposing of the street-sweepings and refuse of the City was brought up for consideration. Commissioner Disbecker moved the adoption of a series of resolutions, which were as follows:

That the Board of Police is required by chapter 671 of the Laws of 1873 to clean the streets and remove from the City daily the materials gathered in the process of street-cleaning, except such portions of the same as may be used to fill sunken lots; that there is no point adjacent to the City and outside of the City limits thereof where this material can be placed without trespassing on the independent jurisdiction of neighboring States and cities, and to comply with the law the board has been compelled to throw the material into the sea and deposit it on Coney Island, at great expense to the City. That lying near to and south of Randall's Island there is an extensive area constantly covered by salt water, called the Sunken Meadows, which is now valueless, and that this area could be reclaimed and utilized by depositing there the material gathered by the Street Cleaning Department. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor and Board of Aldermen be requested to take such measures and action as shall enable the Board of Police (with the approval of the Board of Health) to use the Sunken Meadows for the purpose of depositing the ashes and street-sweepings from the City, and to fill up and reclaim the area of land indicated.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and copies were ordered to be forwarded to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Doorman A. H. Garrett, of the Thirty-first Precinct, died suddenly yesterday morning from apoplexy.

The fair in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls is still open at No. 28 Union square.

William Parsons will lecture this evening at Association Hall, on the subject: "George Stephenson, the Father of Railways."

The Liberal Republican Central Committee met last night, and passed resolutions deploring the death of Vice President Wilson.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight lectured last evening before the Alumni of the Columbia College Law School, in the building in Great Jones street.

An unknown man who fell from a truck at the corner of Rivington street and the Bowery on Wednesday evening, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

A ladies' and teachers' free class for instruction in phonic short-hand and reporting will be organized to-morrow, in room No. 24 of the Cooper Institute.

The Coroner's office was yesterday notified that M. Monnier had died from injuries received by falling from a window of his residence, No. 129 Bleecker street.

Mr. S. S. Nash will lecture at Plimpton Hall this evening on "Difficulties in the Pursuit of Truth." Dr. Van Der Weyde will report on the phenomena of materialization.

District of Columbia 3.65 coupon bonds up to and including No. 23,300, for $500 each, were yesterday declared a good delivery by the Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange.

The ladies' fair in aid of the Yorkville Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be continued at Parepa Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, until Saturday evening.

This afternoon at 1:15 o'clock, before the students of Rutgers Female College, in the hall of the college, Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., author of the "Elements of Criticism," will begin a course of free lectures on "Æsthetics and Art."

The schooner Harry C. Shepherd, from Albany for Petersburg, Va., was run into yesterday by the steam-boat Mary Powell, carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, and cutwater, and doing other damage. The steam-boat was not injured.

The annual meeting of the Goethe Club was held last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Dr. Anthony Ruppaner presiding. Among the new members elected were Rev. Drs. Osgood and Alger, Drs. Pallin and Beebe, Prof. Glaubensklee, and others. The meeting was closed with a collation.

Some days ago Mr. Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was invited by the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company to accept the position of Vice President of the latter. Yesterday Mr. Sloan signified his willingness to take the position.

Fryer Neilson, a Swedish gardener, thirty-seven years of age, attempted to commit suicide early yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a pruning-knife while in the yard of his boarding-house, No. 12 Greenwich street. He was prompted to the deed by poverty and his inability to obtain remunerative employment.

The Presidents of the Yale and Harvard Athletic Associations have sent out a circular inviting the athletic associations of the colleges represented in the Rowing Association to appoint delegates to attend a convention to be held at Springfield, Mass., on Saturday next, for the purpose of organizing a permanent Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The last general meeting of the year was held by the Tammany General Committee last night in Tammany Hall. Abram S. Hewitt presided. Augustus Schell, Thomas Cooper Campbell, and Thomas Dunlap were appointed a committee of three to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and the meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for November present the following figures: Thirty missionaries, 3,730 visits and calls, 243 meetings, 47 temperance/pledges, 108 families visited at their homes, besides meals and lodgings given to the friendless, &c.; receipts for month, $5,015; payments, $4,039 89; indebtedness remaining, $9,343 93.

The steam-ship City of Sydney, 3,500 tons burden, came into port Wednesday, after a successful trial trip of twenty-five hours from John Roach's yard, Chester, Penn., where she was built. She is the newest of the Pacific Mail boats, and is in all respects similar to the steamer City of San Francisco. Each vessel has accommodation for 175 cabin passengers and 300 in the steerage.

Mr. Charles P. Lewis, a member of the British Parliament and a Trustee of the leased line rental trust bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, arrived in this City from England a few days ago. It is understood that the object of his visit is to inquire into the financial and general condition of the railway in question, with a view of making a report to the English bondholders.

A collection of over two hundred new chromos after Meyer Von Bremen, Carl Weimer, Eastman Johnson, the Harts, Coomans, Spitzweg, Hans Güde, A. B. Durand, Thomas Moran, Nehlig, Lambdin, Brevoort, and other prominent artists, were privately exhibited, last evening, at Leavitt's Art Gallery, by Mr. L. Prang, the lithographer. The views are especially adapted for holiday presents.

The Allegrette refrigerator system has been applied to freight cars, and on Friday last a car so fitted was laden in Chicago with the carcasses of dressed hogs and arrived in this City yesterday forenoon with the meat in perfectly good condition, not having been frozen. The shipment of dressed meats from this port for the London markets is now becoming frequent, and by the aid of refrigerators will doubtless grow into a large trade.

Coroner Croker was yesterday notified that Margaret Tuohey, the woman who it was said had been fatally burned by her husband, Patrick Tuohey, during a quarrel at their residence, No. 31 Park street, on Wednesday night, had died from her injuries in the Chambers Street Hospital. Previous to her death she made a statement exonerating her husband, stating that while filling a kerosene lamp she spilled some oil on the floor. Her husband came in, and after lighting his pipe threw the lighted paper on the pool of oil on the floor, which ignited, and the flames set her dress on fire. Tuoney was yesterday committed to the Tombs to await the result of an inquest in the case.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $243,320 43.

There was good skating on the Capitoline Pond yesterday.

Property Clerk William H. Muldoon, reports that during the past month the Police recovered property valued at $1,031 87.

Annie Moffatt, aged fifteen, was seriously scalded about the head and face last evening, by the bursting of a water-back range at No. 32 North Elliott place.

Mr. John E. Parsons, who has been appointed by the Attorney General to conduct the Ring suits, went to Albany yesterday to argue a case before the Court of Appeals.

A meeting of ladies was held at No. 274 Livingston street, last evening, to take steps for the formation of an association for the better protection of the insane.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the newly-elected Board of Aldermen, last night, it is understood that Alderman Fisher received the highest number of votes for President of the board.

A circular has been issued by the Board of Health to clothiers, tailors, and dress-makers, requesting them not to give goods to be made up to persons who reside in houses where there are cases of small-pox.

Alderman Gardner, one of the defeated candidates for Alderman in the Fifth Ward, at the last election, yesterday applied for a mandamus to compel the City Clerk to swear him in as an Alderman and Supervisor. He claims that the act of 1875 providing for the election of a distinct Board of Supervisors and shortening the term of the Aldermen in the odd wards by one year, was unconstitutional. The matter was laid over by the court for a few days until the proper papers can be prepared.

LONG ISLAND.

The next rifle match of the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association for the association's badge will be shot on Wednesday, the 8th inst., on the range in Jamaica Village. This will be the fourth match, and the last one until Spring.

Game has been and still is very abundant at Bridgehampton, and quail and sea-duck have afforded rare sport to the gunners. There has been a great flight of wild geese during the Fall, and many specimens have been brought down.

A petition bearing over 1,200 signatures is about to be forwarded to Gov. Tilden for the pardon of David Burke, who was convicted of murder in the first degree in Queens County, and whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. Hoffman. It is understood that Judge Joseph F. Barnard, before whom the case was tried, as well as District Attorney B. W. Downing, who prosecuted the case, has refused to join in the petition, and it is not likely that the Governor will grant it.

STATEN ISLAND.

William Schene, charged with the robbery of valuable silk goods from Mrs. Prestock's residence, on Franklin avenue, New-Brighton, last week, has been arrested, and Parker, who is already in Richmond Jail on the same charge, has made a confession, in which he implicates Schene as one of the thieves.

A new missionary society has been formed in the St. Paul's Memorial Episcopal Church at Tompkinsville, with the following officers: President, Rev. H. N. Stanley; First Vice President, Edward Lawrence; Second Vice President, John H. Pool; Treasurer, Mr. Hoar; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Outerbridge, Sr.; Recording Secretary, H. Livingston.

There have been more robberies upon Staten Island, which the Police say they know nothing about. On Monday night Mrs. Jansem's residence, on Richmond terrace, New-Brighton, was entered by burglars, who broke open a safe and carried away $250 worth of silver-ware. Smith & Bush's hardware store, at Factoryville, was entered, and $50 worth of tools were stolen. John Morrison's grocery store, on Burgher avenue, was also robbed of $50 worth of provisions.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Active operations have been commenced, under the supervision of Gen. Newton, for the improvement of East Chester Creek by straightening and deepening the channel, so as to render the stream navigable to a point considerably above the present head of navigation.

The burglar who is suspected of having robbed the residence of Mr. A. B. Corwin, of New-Rochelle, has been arrested at Hunt's Point, where he had been operating extensively, having robbed the dwelling of Col. R. M. Hoe, also Mr. Reardon's house, on Baretta Point, and two of the depots on the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad. He gave his name as Edward Tucker.

John Lantry, who has been occupying a small frame dwelling on Fifth avenue, near Sixth street, Mount Vernon, belonging to Mr. A. H. Duncombe, on Wednesday night went home about 10 o'clock and commenced quarreling with his wife, turned her out of doors, then kicked over the stove, thereby setting the house on fire, resulting in its total destruction. A child of Lantry's, who is a cripple, was with great difficulty rescued from the burning building by one of the neighbors.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sheriff Laverty, of Hudson County, has drawn the Grand Jurors to serve during the December Term of the County Courts, which is to open next Tuesday.

The Board of Jersey City yesterday authorized the issue of $300,000 improvement bonds dated Jan. 1, 1876, and to run thirty years, to meet maturing bonds.

John G. Larkin, employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel in Bergen Hill, fell from a trestle work yesterday, and was probably fatally hurt.

Carl Engelhorn, a butcher, was committed to the Newark City Prison last evening. At 7 o'clock he was discovered hanging from one of the bars of his cell door. He was cut down in time to save his life.

Major Gen. John Ramsey, in the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday, withdrew a former plea of not guilty and pleaded non vult to a charge of having kept a gambling saloon. He will be sentenced to-day.

E. Smith, a conductor on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was picking his teeth with a knife at the Washington (N. J.) station yesterday, when the knife fell, and the blade, striking him in the stomach, inflicted a dangerous wound.

At the meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Jailor Jones was removed, and Michael Nathan was elected to fill the position. Mrs. Jones will not surrender the keys of the jail, but will contest the election of Mr. Nathan in the courts. Her term will expire in May next, and it is not likely that a legal decision can be expected earlier than that.

Two weeks ago McAndrews, the contractor engaged in constructing the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel through Bergen Hill, discharged 200 workmen, owing each, as they claim, from $15 to $50. Having found it impossible to get their money, the men have instructed Justice Bretzfeldt, of Hoboken, to commence suit on behalf of each to recover, making about two hundred suits altogether. Fourteen of the summonses are returnable to-morrow.

Henry D. Schreiber, a German, fifty years of age, committed suicide at his home, No. 172 Park avenue, Hoboken, on Wednesday night, by hanging. Returning home at about 5 o'clock, he sent his wife out for something, and during her absence fastened a rope to the knob of a door, threw it over the top, and suspended himself from the other end. When his wife returned she found all the doors locked, and on looking through a window discovered what had happened. Breaking through one of the doors she cut the body down at once, but life was then extinct. County Physician Stout was notified and will probably order an inquest.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A LABORER.

Coroner Kessler yesterday took the ante mortem statement of James Reilly, a laborer, residing in East Forty-seventh street, who was suffering from fracture of the skull, caused by being struck with a stone by a man named Joe Farrell. Reilly stated that while going home to his supper he was struck from behind on the head with a stone weighing about three pounds, by Farrell. The blow felled him to the ground, and he was subsequently taken to his residence in the same street. He had no quarrel with Farrell, except that early in the day he had ordered him to leave the hallway of his house, where he was fighting with a little boy. He supposed that Farrell, through revenge, had laid in wait for and struck him. The jury rendered a verdict against Farrell, who escaped at the time of the assault, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

A WORTHY CHARITY.

The Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females held its sixty-second annual meeting at the asylum, No. 226 East Twentieth street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. A. Gillett, the First Directress of the society, presided. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng opened the exercises with prayer, and afterward read the Treasurer's annual report. It stated that during the past year the cash paid for out-door pensioners was $4,605, and for supplies for the asylum $9,350. The Clothing Committee has expended $1,772 67, and the other expenses amounted to $3,893 22. Interest on investments during the year amounted to $34,660 74, and the income from legacies to $11,654 23. The cash balance in bank is $24,826 62, against $17,936 15 Oct. 31, 1874. After the reading of the reports Rev. Dr. Tyng delivered a brief address.

ASSOCIATION OF PRINCETON ALUMNI.

The second meeting of the Princeton Alumni Association will be held this evening at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, at 8:30 o'clock. Prof. Guyot, the geologist; Prof. Brackett, of the School of Science, and a deputation from the "Princeton Boat Club" will be present. There will be music by a glee club of graduates, and a collation. It is the aim of the association to at once establish itself on a footing, which will insure permanent success.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, is at the Sturtevant House.

Pay Inspector Augustus H. Gilman, United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel.

Capt. John Mirehouse, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gustavus V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is at the Everett House.

Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the New-York Bank Department, and Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman H. L. Cake, of Pennsylvania, and A. B. Mullett, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Archbishop James F. Wood and Rev. A. J. McConomy, of Philadelphia, and Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressmen Chester W. Chapin and Nathaniel P. Banks and ex-Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Congressman George M. Landers, of Connecticut; Hon. Norris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., and Major S. M. Mansfield, United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
EMBRACING
Every Article in the Line.
DRESSING-CASES AND WORK-BOXES.
TOILET ARTICLES,
LONDON SILK UMBRELLAS
NOVELTIES,
FOR
WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF THE CHOICEST KIND.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

A.—A.—FURS OF EVERY VARIETY.—KNOX has started the Fur branch of his trade with his usual energy and activity. No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he makes a magnificent display of fancy furs for the ladies and collars and cuffs for the gentlemen, which he is offering at prices that must make buyers eager.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship South Carolina, for Charleston.—A. J. Cummings and wife, Col. Hunt, United States Army, Capt. Brewerton, United States Army, Mrs. J. W. Wigand and daughter, C. Woodman, J. B. Alexander, S. M. Whittlesey and wife, Miss Battelle, Miss Buckley, Capt. Kinsie, United States Army, and wife, Lieut. Beck, United States Army, and wife, Lieut. Thorp, United States Army, and wife, Mrs. Flemming, Mrs. Hills, Lieut. Willard, United States Army, and wife, J. O. Frost, C. F. Mawbry, Lieut. Dennison, United States Army, Lieut. Sage, M. W. Cornwall and wife, Miss E. L. Beach, E. Wasgate, G. Nason, T. Burhold, J. P. Dodge, Lieut. Hill, United States Army, Capt. W. S. Hall, United States Army, George A. Keys, A. Killeher, Miss S. Hunt, Dr. Dunshee, J. Stuart, H. J. Fogg, T. F. Grace, J. Murphy, J. Fredericks, Z. Taylor, E. Ramsey, J. Sheehan, J. Hackett, W. Bradshaw, J. Bening.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—William Flaherty, T. M. Sawyer, Miss Mollie Kahn, L. C. Kelley, D. Bussier, J. Newcomb, Richard Gorman, George H. Kendell, Lucius Carrien, Francis Du Bois, Mrs. T. M. Fleetwood, child, and servant, Mr. Constant, A. K. Smith and wife, S. Simpson, M. Russell, John W. Golden, Henry Robertson, Henry Golden, John N. Hessler, F. L. Pelham, F. B. Wilmerding, Isaiah Covill, B. G. Stanton, G. Olsen, Ogden E. Edwards, J. H. Davis, Thomas Kerin, A. Albee, Seth Albee, P. A. Sears, Joseph Thiebaud, David Schindelin, G. W. Higgins, Abner Higgins, J. H. Davidson, D. Danahy, Daniel Connell, C. M. Gibbs, W. Hullenbeck, W. H. Darrow, J. S. Marcy, Z. Ford.

In steam-ship State of Indiana for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Lespinasse, Miss Francis Devlin, Harry Catheness, M. R. Reilly, Andrew Haley, S. O. Brown, John D. M. Muir, E. G. Palmer, Frank Smytheman, H. Walchman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cleland, John Matthews, James Marsh.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—William Johnston, Samuel Johnson, Peter D. Buzzi, Henry S. Martin, Charles Poujand, Calisto de la Torriente, J. J. Jerome, Miss Eliza Hear, Pascano Asion, Silvestro Diago, Antonio Azan, Fang You, Miguel Zang Chin, Solomon Sternberger, Habil Khata.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—Mrs. J. Smith, Miss Hall, E. Sams, R. J. Lewis, D. McEwing, J. Pollido, H. R. Jones, L. Nelson, F. King.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:07 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon sets..9:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Scotland, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Herder, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore, Md., William Dalzell; Jno. Gibson, Tull, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Defiance, Pierce, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Navarino, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull, Eng., Charles L. Wright & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Wheller, Hamilton, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge; General Meade, Foote, Key West, United States Quartermaster.

Ships Victoria, (Ger.,) Cordes, Bremen, Germany, Funch, Edye & Co.; Albania, (Br.) Seely, Liverpool, Eng., Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

Barks County of Richmond, (Br.,) Boutin, Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep., John Norton, Jr. & Sons; San Luigi, (Ital.,) Trapani, Genoa, Italy, Lauro Storey & Scarpati.

Brigs Adolph Michels, (Ger.) Niemann, Barcelona, Spain, Funch, Edye & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Port Johnson, N. J., Hatton, Watson & Co.; L. Edward, (Br.,) Bleeker, St. Johns, N. F., A. E. Outerbridge; Lewis Clark, Smith, Jr., Montego Bay, Ja., G. Wessels.

Schrs. Lookout, Huckins, Calais, Me., Jed. Frye & Co.; R. A. Forsyth, Hoffie, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Joseph Wilde, Reed, Pernambuco and Bahia, R. B. Borland; Northern Home, (Br.,) Van Norden, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Annie Edith, Howell, Richmond, Va., J. B. Gager; Burdett Hart, Brooks, Kingston via Norfolk, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Lena Breed, Stilwell, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Harry and Ned, Chambers, Hartford, Conn., George G. Blair & Son; Anna M. Dickinson, Tooker, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.

Barge Cath Moan, Sweeney, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Nov. 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 29, lat. 42 05, lon. 62 45, passed steam-ship City of Bristol, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, McIntosh, Havana Nov. 27, with mdse. and 15 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Tybee, Keuhl, Savannah Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to C. Lowden.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Nov. 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Leonora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston Nov. 23 and Key West 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Reading, Coburn, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Rattlesnake, Hand, Philadelphia.

Ship Cari, (Br.,) Bockelmann, Antwerp Oct. 8, with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Regulator, (of Cardiff,) Northcott, Rio G and del Norte 30 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Nov. 25, lat. 32, lon. 57, passed brig Alice, (Ger.,) steering N.

Brig Genoa, (new, 462 tons,) Priest, of and 10 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 800 tons plaster to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Will discharge at Port Morris.

Brig Serena P. Smith, (of Bangor,) Warren, Providence, in ballast to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Marcia Reynolds, Westcott, Laguayra Oct. 27, Puerto Cabello Nov. 11, with coffee to order—vessel to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales; left at Puerto Cabello schrs. Abby Wasson, Gay, for Maracaibo, ldg.; Frank Atkins, Atkins, dischg.; brigs Mary Allerton, Burgess, do.; A. B. Patterson, Keith, for Philadelphia, ldg.; Emma Dean, Plummer, dischg.; Schreiner, for St. Thomas, to sail Nov. 12; bark Eupinus, (Norw.,) Falaksen, from Bordeaux, dischg.

Schr. George B. Ferguson, Ferguson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Catawamteak, Kennedy, Deer Isle, with granite to master.

Schr. Harry B. Diverty, Nickerson, Georgetown, Me., with granite to master.

Schr. Carrie Melville, Andrews, Rockport, for Wilmington, Del.

Schr. Dexter Clark, Curtis, Providence.

Schr. J. S. Irvins, Ingersoll, Providence.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Providence.

Schr. R. S. Washburn, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Alfred Brabrook, Philips, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Minquas, Phillips, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. William N. Gasner, Egbert, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Mott, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Heany, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harbinger, Dodge, Somerset.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Gale, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jennie Rosalene, Tooker, Fall River, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sarah A. Reed, Arnold, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. S. J. Fooks, Cranmer, Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. G. Dearborn, Scull, Baltimore.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Powers, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Lottie Bell, Hamilton, New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa Bidsall, Bragg, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Hart, Wickford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Daniel Comstock, Washington, New-London.

Schr. Excel, Hall, New-London.

Schr. Mabel, Staples, Norwich.

Schr. Storm, Stabb, Norwich.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Herder, for Hamburg; Crescent City, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Montgomery, for Fernandina; H. Livingston, for Savannah; John Gibson, for Washington; Wyanoke, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; barks Isaac, for Glasgow; Levanter, for Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Nov. 28.—Sld. bark Luz, (Sp.,) Moran, New-Orleans.

HALIFAX, Dec. 1.—Arr. steamer George Cromwell, Bacon, from St. Johns, via Sydney, C. B.

Sld. bark Edith, (Br.,) Jamaica.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Arr. steamer Margaret Baker, New-Orleans; schr. H. L. Whitton, Rich, Portland.

Sld. bark Elba Grover, New-York; brig Annie, (Br.,) Fielding, Nova Scotia.

Dec. 2.—Steamers City of New-York, from New-York Nov. 27, and City of Havana, from Tybee, Ga., Nov. 30, arr. here this morning.

MATANZAS, Dec. 1.—Sld. bark T. K. Weldon, Colson, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 2.—Cld. 1st, bark Ocean Child, (Br.,) Port Madoc.

Sld. 2d, barks Ocean Child, (Br.,) Port Madoc; Violet, (Br.,) Harding, Sharpness; J. W. Olver, (Br.,) McKay, Londonderry; brigs Lulu, (Br.,) Givan, Cardenas; Alice, (Br.,) Lewis, do.; Zinga, (Br.,) Edgett, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Sld. Fremad, Lake Michigan, Amity, Wm. Wilcox, Christine, Harvester, Capt. Bosworth, Alamo, Pactolus, and Jenny.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Winstead, in the Channel.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Arr. steamer State of Nevada, from Philadelphia.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The National steamer France, Capt. Alltree, from New-York Nov. 13, for this port, arr. off Deal at noon to-day.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor,
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867,
LONDON, 1862.
Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES,
with price list, mailed free on application.
STEINWAY & SONS,
107, 109, and 111 East 14th st., New-York.

Silver-Plated Table Ware
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts most exposed to wear, and bearing the Trade-Mark
1847, ROGERS BROS., XII.
N.B.—This great improvement is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented.

SLEIGHS.
The KIMBALL-BREWSTER Sleigh
IN ALL WEIGHTS.
We are now exhibiting at our Factory Warerooms, BROADWAY & 47th ST., nearly 200 of these Sleighs, built in our own Factory under the personal direction of MR. C. P. KIMBALL, the well known Portland Sleigh Maker, which we offer to the public as Superior to all others in Quality and Style.
Samples at our Warerooms, FIFTH AVE. & 14TH ST.
POPULAR PRICES, $100 and upwards.
BREWSTER & Co., of Broome Street.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE.
Medals Obtained at Paris and Vienna.
LOVERS OF GOOD CHOCOLATE
ARE REMINDED THAT
BAKER'S VANILLA CHOCOLATES
are the finest obtainable, either in this country or in Europe.
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA
can be used with satisfaction by persons whose digestion is impaired, where tea or coffee would be injurious.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.,
ESTABLISHED 1780.
Manufacturers of the widely celebrated
Baker's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Which are for sale by the leading Grocers.
MEDALS OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.

TORTOISE SHELL
COMBS.
NECKLACES, LOCKETS, with monogram,
WATCH CHAINS, SLEEVE BUTTONS,
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS,
PORTE-MONNAIES, PAPER CUTTERS,
CARD AND CIGAR CASES,
FANS—Plain and with ostrich feathers.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE, NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST.

Chickering & Sons,
PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
CHICKERING HALL,
No. 130 5th av., corner of 18th st.,
Where they will be pleased to receive their friends and the public.

BURGLARY.
The National Burglary Ins. Co.,
No. 115 Broadway, New-York.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS FROM BURGLARY.
PROTECTS DWELLINGS BY ITS SHIELD.
PROVIDES EXTRA PATROL.
SAFETY AND QUIET WITHIN REACH OF ALL.
PREVENTS BURGLARY OR PAYS THE LOSS.
Policies issued and information given at office.
JAMES M. FLOYD, President.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK, BY the day, week, or month; gets up handsome dinner parties; abilities and references unsurpassed in this City. Address for two days G. M., No. 127 West 19th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble, competent young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 East 38th st.